

REHEARING DENIED IN TING HWAI CASE BY MIXED COURT

Custodian Of Presidential
Seals Is Refused A
New Trial

NO PROOF ALLEGED

China Press Attacked By
Hilton-Johnson And
Grant-Jones

Petition for a rehearing of the case of General Ting Hwai, changed in the Mixed Court a week ago with unlawful possession of Presidential seals and turned over to the Chinese authorities after a hearing, was denied by British Assessor Grant-Jones, sitting with Magistrate Waunz, yesterday.

The petition was read and argued upon by Mr. Stirling Fessenden of the firm of Jernigan and Fessenden, attorneys in whose hands the case for Gen. Ting was put immediately after the news of his deliverance to the Arsenal authorities became known. Mr. E. B. Rose assisted Mr. Fessenden and Mr. L. H. Kentwell was present on behalf of Gen. Ting's family. Mr. H. Phillips, British Consul, occupied a seat next to the Assessor. Major Holcomb, United States District Attorney, and Mr. Paul McRae, Marshal of the United States Supreme Court, were also in the court room.

Captain Hilton-Johnson, Acting Captain Superintendent of Police, presented the case for the police, opening his remarks with a denial of certain statements appearing in THE CHINA PRESS. Mr. Grant-Jones prefaced his ruling on the matter with an endorsement from the bench of Captain Hilton-Johnson's remarks, stating that of his personal knowledge "The China Press had been full of fabrications recently."

This issue arose over the statement in THE CHINA PRESS on Thursday on authority of United States Consul-General Sammons that the manner of the trial was a violation of the understanding under which the warrant was countersigned by an American Consular official. This understanding was that there would be no departure from the regular court procedure—an open trial with due notice would be held. Captain Hilton-Johnson affirms this understanding was adhered to and that the proceedings were regular. The American authorities say they were not.

The petition for a rehearing submitted that Ting Hwai had been brought before the court without being given an opportunity to engage counsel, to communicate with his friends, to summon witnesses in his behalf or to make any defence.

Following is Mr. Fessenden's petition for the rehearing:

"The petition of Ting Hwai respectfully shows to the Court and alleges as follows:—

1.—That the said Ting Hwai was before this Court on Friday, the 20th day of July, 1917, charged as follows:—

"For that he, on or about the 2nd day of July, 1917, at Peking, did unlawfully take away certain property, to wit, five jade seals, from the custody of a certain person, to wit, Tang Hao-ching, with intent to keep same as his own, contrary to Article 387 of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code."

"Further that he, on or about the 2nd day of July, 1917, at Peking, did unlawfully appropriate certain derelict property, to wit, five jade seals, out of the control of its rightful custodian, contrary to Article 393 of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code."

And this Court did on the day above mentioned order that the Shanghai Municipal Police should hand over the said accused together with the Seals aforesaid to Lu Yung-hsuan, the Military Governor of Shanghai, for transmission to the Chinese authorities at Peking.

2.—That the accused was not represented by counsel nor was he given time in which to obtain counsel and was unable to lay before the Court all the facts in his defence.

Charge Not Proved

3.—That at the said hearing no evidence was produced to prove the

Was Trial of Ting Hwai Breach of Faith With American Consulate?

THE CHINA PRESS last Thursday made the statement on the authority of Consul General Sammons that the trial of Gen. Ting Hwai was a violation of the understanding on which the warrant was countersigned by the American consular authorities. Captain Hilton-Johnson of the police in the Mixed Court yesterday declared this statement to be false. The American Consular authorities last night made the following declarations in refutation of Capt. Hilton-Johnson and in support of the accuracy of THE CHINA PRESS statement:

Statement by Consul-General Sammons

I asked Captain Hilton-Johnson when he brought the warrant to me whether the usual Mixed Court procedure would be followed in this case. He said it would. A secret trial is not the usual procedure and my information is that it was a secret trial.

Statement by Assessor Perkins

THE trial of Ting Hwai was distinctly not the usual procedure of the Mixed Court. In my opinion it was most unusual, irregular and entirely without precedent. In the usual procedure Ting Hwai, being arrested on Friday afternoon after the regular Friday morning session of the court, should have been held for trial Saturday morning by the Italian Mixed Court Assessor. It is the usual procedure in the Mixed Court for a man arrested in the afternoon to be tried the next morning before whatever assessor happens to be sitting that day. In this case the warrant was not countersigned by me until 2:05 p.m. and so far as I can see either a special arrangement had been made with the assessor and magistrate before the arrest or the assessor and magistrate were telephoned for. If it was the usual procedure then the Mixed Court authorities ought to be able to cite other cases that have been conducted in that manner; and in my four years in the Mixed Court I have never known a special hearing in a criminal case to come up that way. The best proof of that can be found by an examination of the daily charge sheets of the court.

Statement by Assessor Krisel

WHEN I handed Captain Hilton-Johnson the warrant for General Ting Hwai's arrest I asked him whether General Ting would be given a hearing in the regular procedure of the court before being handed over. He said he would. In the usual procedure of the Mixed Court as I know it a man arrested in the middle of the afternoon would not be tried until the next morning. I have never known of any case in which a man was arrested between two and three o'clock in the afternoon and tried, sentenced and delivered before six the same afternoon.

SOUTHERN GENERALS TO SIDE WITH PEKING?

Lu Yung-ting And Others Reported Loyal; Parliamentarians Going To Canton

Radio's Pacific Service in The China Press

Peking, July 26.—A mandate transfers the Civil Governor of Kwangtung, Chu Ching-lan, to Kwangsi, while the Governor of Kwangsi, Liu Cheng-en, is appointed Governor of Kwangtung.

Persistent but unconfirmed reports state that skirmishes have occurred between Yunnanese and Kwangsi troops in the neighborhood of Canton.

It is stated that Tsuchen Chen Ping-ken and Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting are loyal to the Central Government and are opposing the proposal of the Kuomintang to establish a Southern Government in Canton, while General Lung Chikwang is also supporting the Central Government and is prepared to use the forces at his disposal should necessity arise.

It is stated that the Kuomintang leaders in Canton are endeavoring to force the Tsuchen of Fukien to join the Southern movement, otherwise Fukien will be attacked.

The departure of Acting President Feng Kuo-chang has again been postponed. He now proposes to postpone Nanking for Peking on August 1.

Parliamentarians In Shanghai Decide To Go To Canton

Parliamentarians in Shanghai yesterday decided to organize themselves in Canton, from which city numerous invitations have been received by the law-makers asking them to go over there. Forty of them have already left for the southern port and the 140 members in this city will take the first available vessel to make the trip. General Li Lieh-chun arrived yesterday to extend an urgent invitation to the Parliamentarians.

Advices from Tientsin indicate that about 40 legislators are on their way to Shanghai, while 300 more will come here early in August and then proceed to the Kwangtung capital. A tea party was given yesterday afternoon at the Yih Ping Shan Hotel by Wu Ching-lien, Speaker of the House, and C. T. Wang, Vice-president of the Senate, in honor of the Parliamentarians in

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PEACE RESOLUTION BEATEN IN COMMONS

Debate On War Aims Precipitated By Proposal To Endorse Reichstag Declaration

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 26.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Socialist and Labor member for Leicester, on behalf of the quinquies of Pacifist members of the House of Commons, moved a resolution asking the House to endorse the sentiments contained in the resolution adopted by the Reichstag by 214 votes to 116 (affirming that the German people desire no conquests, are fighting for liberty, independence and integrity of territory, desire a peace of conciliation and a lasting reconciliation of all peoples with economic peace and freedom of the seas) and to restate its peace aims and also that the forthcoming Allied Conference on war aims shall include democratic representatives besides diplomats.

Mr. Asquith traced the origin of the resolution passed by the Reichstag, to which he declared that overmuch importance has been attached. Peace was the supreme interest of mankind, but the all important condition was that it must not defeat the purpose for which the great nations have gone to war and must not render wasteful their very great sacrifices.

He welcomed the forthcoming Conference of the Allies initiated by Russia where their aims would be restated because new facts with a practical bearing had recently emerged; namely, the cessation of Russian autocracy and the entry of the United States. The forces of the Allies comprised an overwhelming majority of the free peoples of the world and the policy of this great and unprecedented aggregation of the free peoples was solely freedom.

No peace was worth having which restored the precarious status quo ante and left the small countries at the mercy of dynastic intrigue and military coercion.

The governing principle should be the interests and wishes of the people affected by the change in the re-arrangement of the map. He asked explicitly if Germany was prepared to adhere to that policy in principle. The resolution passed by the Reichstag did not disclose that she was so prepared. Such an avowal would bring peace within sight. In the meantime we were not helping its advent by giving the impression that we are faltering in our determination or doubtful whether we could carry out the burden we had taken up.

Mr. G. J. Wardle, Labor member for Stockport, on behalf of the Labor

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Fire-Fighting Aeroplane Is The Latest



San Diego, Cal., is laying claims to being one of the most progressive communities on the map. San Diego has everything any other city in the country has, and in addition has the first and only aerial municipal fire brigade in the United States, and, it is believed, in the whole world. The picture shows the aerial fire patrol with the chief and his chauffeur, beg pardon, aviator.

Race Club Gala Nets \$8,000 For Funds Of Allied Red Cross

Fully 1,000 People Attend Benefit Entertainment Held Last Night

In the neighborhood of \$8,000 was realized for the Allied Red Cross Funds by the Grand Gala and Band Night held last night at the Shanghai Race Club. Fully a thousand people were out for the entertainment, which was voted a complete success from every viewpoint.

The decorative and lighting features in the club house, grandstand and Club enclosure came in for a good deal of praise and the program was evidently thoroughly enjoyed throughout. A Red Cross in electric lights surmounted the entrance to the grounds and the stands, building and track railings were hung with multicolored Chinese lanterns. The Coffee Room, where there was dancing to the strains of Prof. Papini's orchestra, was also tastefully decorated.

Of the special numbers on the program, the Hooligan dance from "Blighly," given by Miss D. Brodie and Miss M. Price, the Pierrotte dance by Mrs. Parkin and the solo Dance Vive by Miss Brodie, deserve special mention. They were enthusiastically encoored by the crowd. The dances were given on an illuminated platform before the grand stand.

The auctions drew a great deal of attention and were a thorough success. The old volume of the Chronicle was knocked down to Mr. John Johnston for \$360 and an elaborately put up gallon bottle of champagne went to Mr. V. Meyer, after spirited bidding, for \$160. Nearly 100 smaller articles were drawn in the raffle.

The concert by the Municipal Band, the out-door movies, slides of the races and the fireworks display called forth further praise and the refreshment bars, both in the Club and in the part-mutual rooms helped substantially in swelling the funds.

TEUTONS INTERNED IN SIAM DURING WAR

Machinery Of German And Austrian Steamers In Bangkok Damaged

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Bangkok, July 23.—The machinery of the Austrian and German steamers here was damaged by small explosions. All male enemy subjects will be interned for the duration of the war and enemy businesses will be wound up.

The Weather

Fine and hot. The maximum temperature recorded was 89.8 and the minimum 75, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 90.2 and 66.

ALL RUSSIA RALLYING TO KERENSKY'S SUPPORT

Whole Division Of Traitors At Front Blown To Pieces By Own Artillery

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Petrograd, July 25.—General Polovtsov, the Military Governor of Petrograd, has resigned, and General Erdell, the Commander of the 11th Army, has been appointed as his successor.

A Women's Military Congress has been convened for August 1st. Countess Panin has resigned the post of Assistant Minister of Public Aid.

The Women's Battalion of Death suffered casualties during the fighting at Smolensk and Krevo.

London, July 26.—The latest telegrams from Petrograd show that the country generally is rallying to the support of the Government. M. Kerensky is receiving shoals of messages from all parts of the country and from military and other quarters expressing sympathy and devotion.

Soldier delegates from the front are demanding an inquiry into the recent happenings in Petrograd, especially the apathy displayed by the garrison towards the government. It is alleged that the Committee of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates still contains Maximalists. The committee has defeated a vote of confidence in its executive. The demand is growing that the latter should purge itself of its dangerous elements.

Conference At Moscow

The Government is convoking a conference at Moscow of delegates from the principal representative bodies in Russia to consider the position of the country.

The judiciary are taking measures to bring to justice all the organisers of the recent revolt against the Government.

M. Kerensky, in an interview, said that the re-establishment of the death penalty at the front was absolutely necessary. The alternative was sacrificing the army to traitors.

The Executive of the Russian Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates has issued a manifesto which says that "Great misfortunes are descending on the country and the revolution. Serious defeats of the army are preparing the way for the enemy, increasing the general panic and preparing the soil for the poisonous seeds of counter revolution. The absence of discipline, the efforts at mutiny and anarchy and open treachery are facilitating Hindenburg's offensive and the terrible break on our front."

The revolution and our freedom are endangered. Strong bourgeoisie is already organising an attack in favor of the old regime. The Provisional Government is organising measures to defend and strengthen the front, to carry out pressing democratic and social reforms and to relentlessly crush the counter revolution. The Executive appeals for submission to authority at this fateful hour to ensure that the results of the revolution shall not perish."

A Russian official communique reports: On the 24th and 25th the Ru-

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GERMANS SUFFER A SECOND VERDUN ON AISNE HEIGHTS

Battle For Plateaux Is Another Defeat For Crown Prince

AND GAINS ARE NIL

French Retake By Brilliant Counter Attack All Previously Lost

ADVANCE ONLINE

Whole Regiments Are Wasted By Teutons In Vain Onslaughts

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 25.—The Crown Prince has suffered another great defeat at the hands of the French, probably the greatest that his legions have sustained since they began their desperate efforts to capture the plateaux west of Craonne.

On Sunday for the ninth or tenth time this month the Germans threw great forces against these coveted positions. After costly sacrifices they were able to penetrate the first French lines but yesterday by a brilliant counter-attack the French drove them from both Craonne Plateau and Casemates Plateau and even advanced their own line at several points.

Le Matin writes:—"The Berlin communique may well boast that the 13th Infantry counter-attacked by us on Chemin-des-Dames has not abandoned one inch of ground and that the 55th regiment, composed of contingents from Westphalia and Lippe, has repulsed 21 attacks, but it is true nevertheless that the slight withdrawal we were obliged to make is today completely repaired and we have retaken our former positions on the line of heights for which the German Great Headquarters and in particular the Crown Prince, who renews his sanguinary experiences of Verdun, have sacrificed entire regiments in vain."

German Gains Slight

Paris, July 25.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports: The Germans were very nervous during the night. They resumed their attacks with obstinacy last night on a front of three kilometers from the region east of Hurtlebise to the region south of La Bovalle. The enemy, although he threw large forces into action, was only able to penetrate, after incredible efforts and very high losses, some elements of our first line south of Ailles. Our fire smashed repeated assaults at Hurtlebise Farm and further south.

After an intense bombardment the Germans rapidly and violently attacked Mont Haut, in Champagne. The fight lasted the whole night long but the gallantry of our men prevented the advance of the enemy.

On the other hand, during a successful operation north of Auberville we entered some unoccupied German trenches and, continuing our advance, engaged in a lively fight in which we inflicted appreciable losses on the enemy.

The reciprocal artillery action continues violent on the left bank of the Meuse.

A semi-official communique shows that it was a smashing attack in the best French style on July 24 which regained in one hour the dominating positions on Craonne Plateau which the enemy took four days to conquer at the cost of sanguinary losses.

"The German High Command, following its customary method, up to the present has not mentioned this defeat. On the contrary it is actually stated in the German communique issued yesterday that our attack on Craonne failed. Comment is needless."

British Make Raid

London, July 26.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"We carried out a successful raid southward of Arrmentieres."

Sir Douglas Haig reported in the evening:—"The weather interfered with fighting in the air. We brought down

Irish Convention Adjourns To Aug. 8 At Second Meeting

Choice Of Sir Horace Plunkett As Chairman Regarded As Good Sign

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 26.—The Press Bureau announces that at the second meeting the Irish Convention appointed a Preliminary Procedure Committee. The Convention then adjourned till August 8.

The feeling in Dublin is more hopeful regarding the Convention. The choice of Sir Horace Plunkett as chairman is approved as he has an intimate knowledge of all sections of the Irish people, is respected by all, is entirely detached from recent party politics and has been a life-long worker in the practical regeneration of Ireland.

Entente Socialists To Meet In London

Conference Called For August 9 By British And Russian Representatives

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 25.—At a meeting of Russian Representatives and British Laborites of all sections it was decided to hold an Allied Socialists' Conference in London on August 9.

JAPANESE SQUADRON ATTACKED BY U-BOAT

Submarine's Periscope Is Hit And It Is Reported Sunk

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Tokio, July 26.—Official: A portion of the Japanese Squadron in the Mediterranean, while conveying British transports, was attacked by a submarine on Sunday afternoon. They shot at and destroyed the vessel's periscope and it is believed to be certain that it was sunk.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. July 30
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Aug. 2
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Simbirk ...Aug. 3
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakui M. Aug. 4
For U.S. Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. July 30
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Aug. 2
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Aug. 6
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Aug. 13
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa M. July 30
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. Aug. 17
Note: A mail for U. S. via Canada will be despatched Aug. 4. Mail for Southern United States and San Francisco will close July 30; for other parts of the country Aug. 4.

one German machine. One of ours is missing.

A German official communiqué reports: The artillery battle raged with undiminished intensity between the coast and the Lys. English reconnoitering thrusts continued unsuccessfully.

Our flame-throwers captured an important trench sector near Monchy. Three attempts made by the enemy to recapture the sector failed.

We stormed the French position on a front of 1,800 meters to a depth of 400 meters southward of Allennes, captured the dominating ridge northwestward of Hurbise and riddled the captured ground at Hochberg. The French suffered sanguinary losses in their counter-attacks at these places. We took 1,150 prisoners.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters shows that the magnificent counter-attack made by the French on the 24th which resulted in the enemy being thrown out from Casemates plateau, practically deprived him of the gains which had temporarily afforded him the coveted view-point over the French positions. He has nothing to show for his great effort except thousands of casualties. The very pick of the German troops have been unmistakably defeated.

The tremendousness of the fruitless and very costly efforts made by the Germans to capture the heights of the Aisne which the French had regained is only now beginning to be fully realized.

It transpires that two German armies, those commanded by General von Boehm and General von Bulow, comprising 8 divisions, of which 3 were Prussian, 2 Westphalian, one Bavarian and one Baden, totalling approximately 100,000 men, participated in a general assault from Cerny as far as California Plateau, the principal effort being directed against Craonne Plateau.

The German losses were very heavy. The celebrated 20th Brandenburg regiment has almost disappeared. The French losses were comparatively light.

Rehearing Denied In Ting Hwa Case

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charge that the accused "on or about the 2nd day of July, 1917, at Peking, did unlawfully take away certain property to wit, five seals" in as much as there was no proof that the accused was in "unlawful" possession of the said seals.

4.—That at the said hearing no evidence was produced to prove the charge that the accused on the same day and date at Peking "did unlawfully appropriate certain derelict property, to wit, five jade seals, out of the control of its rightful custodian."

5.—That at the said hearing no evidence was produced to prove the charge that the accused removed the said jade seals "from the custody of a certain person, to wit, Tang Huching, with intent to keep the same as his own."

6.—That the accused was arrested at about two thirty o'clock in the afternoon of the said twentieth day of July, 1917, and was immediately brought before this Court for a hearing upon the said charges and was not afforded an opportunity to obtain counsel or communicate with his friends or obtain the attendance of witnesses in his defense.

7.—That upon a rehearing the accused alleges that he can prove that he was in lawful possession of the said Seals; that he was at all times ready to deliver the said seals to any person who had lawful and legal right to their possession and that owing to the chaotic political conditions in China his retention of the said seals in his possession after the demand had been made for their delivery to other persons was only the reasonable prudence of a careful man to determine that the persons so making demand had the lawful right to their possession.

8.—And the accused further alleges that upon a rehearing he will be able to prove that he is not guilty of the offences charged or of any offence; that the accused was ready at all times to hand over the said seals to any person whom the Court should determine should be entitled to their lawful possession.

Wherefore your petitioner prays that a rehearing be granted and that an order be made and entered directing the Shanghai Municipal Police to request of the said Military Governor of Shanghai the return of the accused to the custody of the Shanghai Municipal Police pending the rehearing herein applied for and for such

other and further relief as to the Court may seem meet.

"I am obliged to rely to a certain extent upon newspaper reports of the proceedings," said Mr. Fessenden after he had read the petition, "but as the police reports of the case are much the same I think there will be no great disagreement there."

No Prima Facie Case

Mr. Fessenden then took up the paragraphs of the petition in order, arguing upon each at some length. His principal basis of contention was that not sufficient evidence was produced to prove the prima facie case necessary for turning over the accused to the Chinese authorities, but that, on the other hand, the testimony showed that Gen. Ting was acting in good faith and was evidently not in unlawful possession of the seals.

"The charge alleges that the accused took away certain property unlawfully in Peking," said Mr. Fessenden, "which place is entirely out of the jurisdiction of this Court. As far as I am aware the process for extradition for offenses committed outside of the Settlement require that a prima facie case must be made out. The first point in the petition is a minor one, and I pass on to the rest in order."

Gen. Ting was undoubtedly a friend of the President of the Republic. There has been no evidence produced to show that he was in unlawful possession of the seals. I have examined the testimony of the case and so far as the testimony is concerned there is no testimony to show that his possession was unlawful. Even the testimony of the Seal Keeper suggests to me that the original possession of these seals was lawful as far as both Gen. Ting and himself were concerned.

Ting Friend Of President

"It is shown from his own defense that Ting was a confidential friend of the President and it is only natural that under the circumstances the seals were given to him for the purpose, as he himself said, of getting them out of Peking that they should not fall into the hands of other people who were framing another government for China. There is no evidence that the President gave the Seal Keeper any greater right to the custody of the seals than he gave to Ting."

"Now, judging from the testimony, it does not seem to me very probable that the Court came to the conclusion that it did only on the testimony. Knowing the practice of the Court for many years I can only come to the conclusion, after reading this testimony, that the Court must have reached its decision on some other grounds than the testimony itself. And I can only surmise that the conclusion of the Court may have been based on the presumption that if any man not a resident of Shanghai, appears here having in his possession the seals of the Chinese Government that is presumptive evidence of unlawful possession."

Evidence Not Presumptive

"I am quite prepared to admit that, under normal conditions and assuming that there is a stable government in Peking, if a Chinese appeared here in personal possession of the President's seals the Court would be justified in acting on the presumption that the possession was unlawful."

"But here is an entirely different state of affairs brought about by the peculiar conditions existing in China. It is not necessary to go into the matter of recent political affairs in this country. But it is evident that where a man in Gen. Ting's position takes possession of seals officially and under these conditions and later appears in Shanghai, it alone does not create the presumption of unlawful possession."

"Unless his explanation as to how he came into possession of the seals is proved untrue the presumption should be that the original possession of them was lawful. It is only natural that in view of the President's unfortunate situation he would take all kinds of measures to preserve his authority from the attack which has been made upon it."

Gen. Ting's Good Faith

"As to the question of withholding the seals unlawfully. All of the testimony tends to establish the good faith of Gen. Ting in attempting to get some reasonable authority upon which he could safely deliver the seals. And in that connection it is public knowledge that at the time he left Peking things were in a very unsettled state. The Premier had not assumed whatever functions he

may have assumed afterward and the Vice-President was not in authority in Nanking."

"It is clear from his own testimony that Ting was in communication by telegraph with Peking, asking for instructions as to the delivery of the seals and since the hearing a special messenger has arrived in Shanghai with an autographed letter regarding the matter. So it seems to me in view of the testimony that the Court must have gone on something such as I have mentioned—on the presumption that the government seals must have been in unlawful possession of the accused."

Mr. Fessenden then referred to paragraphs 7 and 8 of the petition, stating that the accused claims to be able to prove lawful custody of the seals and innocence of guilt.

"These paragraphs would be pertinent if the final trial of the case, were to take place in this Court," interjected the Assessor.

"With all deference to the court," said Mr. Fessenden, "it seems to me that they are pertinent in establishing whether a prima facie case on a criminal offense was made out as to justify the court in turning over the accused."

Not Criminal Act

Mr. Fessenden then spoke of the political aspects of the case and stated that in his opinion the General, if wrong at all, was more likely guilty of a tortious act than of a criminal act. He emphasized the willingness of Gen. Ting, as shown by his evidence, to give up the seals at any time upon proper authorization.

"It didn't show that," said Mr. Grant-Jones. "If he had been an honest man in the matter he would have said 'Here are the seals, take them away and keep them until the proper authority comes.'"

Mr. Fessenden outlined Ting's position in regard to receipt of instructions from Peking, authenticity of which he could not be certain about, and stated that the case had aroused a great deal of interest with the public in general and especially among the Chinese, many of whom considered it a summary proceeding.

"We are not responsible for the idiosyncrasies of the public, either foreign or Chinese," said Mr. Grant-Jones.

Mr. Fessenden then summed up and stated that he could see no real reason why the court should not grant the petition.

The Assessor asked Captain Hilton-Johnson if the police had any statement to make.

"I would like to take the opportunity at this time to speak of an article that appeared yesterday in one of the foreign newspapers in Shanghai—'The China Press,' said the Acting Captain Superintendent.

"In their article it is stated in effect on the alleged authority of the Consul-General of the United States, that the action of the police in bringing the case of Ting Hwa to this court on the afternoon of last Friday, July 20, was a direct violation of a positive understanding with the American Consular authorities. As I have been the person who is directly responsible for everything done in this matter by the Municipal Police I wish to make quite clear to the court that the statement is false. And not only is it false but it is also a reflection upon me as a police officer and one which if uncorrected is likely to have the effect of prejudicing the relations between consular authorities and the police."

Gives History Of Case

"I was the only person who had anything to do with this warrant so far as the American consular authorities were concerned. And I wish to deny positively and absolutely that there was any departure from or violation of any undertaking given by me to them. So far as I was concerned the facts are these—at about 10 o'clock, July 20, I personally took the warrant for the arrest of General Ting Hwa, which had been issued on the previous day at the Mixed Court, to the American Consul for counter-signature. I personally took it in order to avoid delay, because I wished to bring the accused before the morning session of the Mixed Court. So far as I knew no American interests were involved. I understood that the counter-signature could be purely a formal matter and I did not anticipate any delay at all."

"I saw Mr. Sammons and asked him

to sign the warrant but owing, as I understood it, to the absence of an assessor and to certain other causes the warrant could not be signed then and there. I was asked to return at 11.45, which I did. I again saw Mr. Sammons but the warrant was still unsigned owing to no assessor being available, and I arranged therefore to return at a quarter past two. It was then too late, of course, to do anything for the morning session of the court. I accordingly communicated with the assessor of the day and asked him to be good enough to hear the case in the afternoon. He agreed to do so."

"It was obviously unfair to keep a man of General Ting's position in police custody over night, and I was most anxious therefore to bring the matter to court on the same day as he was arrested."

"At 2.15 I called and obtained the warrant personally from Mr. Krissel in his office at the American Consulate. At his request I gave him verbal assurance that the accused would not be handed over without the usual preliminary hearing in the Mixed Court. There was no other undertaking, expressed or implied, given by me to any U.S. Consular official and I therefore most strongly resent any allegation to the contrary. Finally the accused was arrested at about 2.45 and at his own wish was conveyed to my office and, with a friend, remained there for about one hour before being taken to the Mixed Court. It is entirely incorrect therefore to say that he was rushed from his room in the Kalee to the court and in fact it is equally incorrect to state that he was tried secretly when, as a matter of fact, the proceedings were in open court and no measures of any kind were taken to exclude the public."

"This statement has touched on several points mentioned by Mr. Fessenden and I have taken the opportunity of making my statement in open court."

Ruling Is Given

When Captain Hilton-Johnson had concluded Assessor Grant-Jones gave his ruling.

"I am glad to have heard from Captain Hilton-Johnson," he said, "especially in view of the fact that the paper to which he alludes, to my own personal knowledge, has been so full of fabrications recently."

The Assessor then took up the paragraphs of the petition. Regarding the first he said:

"If the accused had desired counsel or bond in order to secure it he had only to say so and that most certainly would have been granted him."

The Assessor placed his strongest emphasis on a differentiation between the cases of residents and visitors in the Settlement when charged in the Mixed Court for extradition.

"It is a rule of the Mixed Court that we do not hand over a prisoner without some sort of prima facie case having been proved against him," he said.

"The necessary strength of that case depends on circumstances. If the accused is a resident in the Settlement a stronger case must be made against him before he can be turned over than if he is a transient

visitor. Therefore so strong a case was not required against Gen. Ting as would have been necessary had he been a permanent resident."

The Assessor then reviewed the progress of the case from the time of the arrest, details of which were published the first of the week. Gen. Ting, he said, made only a rambling statement in which he endeavored to show that he was in proper possession of the seals.

"On the evidence," he concluded, "it was the absolute duty of this court to hand over that man to the Chinese authorities, for them to decide if he is the proper custodian of the seals."

"The application will be refused."

Peace Resolution Beaten In Commons

(Continued from Page 1)

Party, associated himself with Mr. Asquith in the desire for peace based on the achievement of the purposes for which we had gone to war. He declared Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's resolution to be a great mistake. British labor forces had never participated in imperialistic or linguistic aims, but in a real war of self-defence. British labor forces are inflexibly resolved to victory. While Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his friends expressed their objects as a pious hope, the forces of British Labor realised that they were only obtainable by fighting. The German people are not seeking to destroy their own shackles but to impose them on other people.

Mr. A. Bonar Law asked what was the good of basing anything on a resolution passed by a body which does not possess the smallest power. He pointed out that the resolution passed by the Reichstag demanded freedom of the seas, which meant that the nation with naval power must not use it while one with military power could use it without restriction. He asked whether Germany should still be permitted to retain Alsace-Lorraine forcibly. He was convinced, fully cognizant as he was of the position immediately before the outbreak of war, that we had no alternative but to enter the war. He exposed the hollowness of the alleged peace feeling at present existing in Germany, which is based on the military outlook.

There could be no future security if a patched up peace comes and the German military machine has not been broken. Germany must be disarmed of the conviction with which she suffered before the War that national greatness and development depend on readiness to plunge into a world war. He did not despair of the part Russia is going to play in the war even under present conditions and concluded with an expression of his confidence in the ability of the Allies to achieve their object.

The House of Commons rejected Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's resolution by 148 votes to 19.

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HOW PERSHING'S FIRST FORCE WAS LANDED IN FRANCE; WARM CHEERS

Coming Surprised French; Destroyers And Cruisers Guarded The Big Transports

CLOSE WATCH ON VOYAGE

Fog On Last Night Of Calm Trip Kept Vessels Safe As They Sped To Port

Somewhere in France, Tuesday, June 26.—There was a slight sea haze, precluding a glorious Summer day, when the arrival of the American ships was signaled. Those privileged persons who knew what was going on passed along the deserted quays before the town clocks had struck 6. The port commander's launch put off at once with the French authorities and a number of American officers.

The American ships were met a short distance out steaming toward land—a veritable armada of huge transports, whose black hulls showed clearly against the horizon, while the gray forts of their escorting destroyers were almost blotted out in the lead colored sea. Dominating all was an enormous American cruiser with its peculiar upper works.

The warships picked up their moorings with clockwork precision and the transports were taken in charge by tugs, which towed them to their appointed berths.

By this time the haze had disappeared and crowds began to gather. As the great transports were slowly brought alongside the quays on the stroke of 8 o'clock, work ceased for the moment and the troops came to salute.

Then there were resounding cheers from the transports, to which the populace responded with a right good will.

Along the breakwater there were gangs of men who took no part in the demonstration of welcome. They were German prisoners who gazed in open mouthed astonishment at the spectacle.

Each transport as she was made fast was greeted with loud cheers and the scenes of enthusiasm were repeated throughout the morning.

The meeting between the American General in command of the transports and the French officers on the quay was of the most friendly character.

General—, a veteran of the Cuban, Philippine, and Mexican campaigns, was overwhelmed with questions as to how the voyage had passed, but even the blandishments of experienced interviewers could make him say nothing more than "We left in fine weather, with a calm sea, and we have arrived on time. Nothing happened."

He added: "I am happy to be the commander of the first troops who will fight shoulder to shoulder with the heroes of the Marne and Verdun."

The General then left to inspect the camp where his men will be lodged.

No time was lost in landing the stores. Negro laborers rushed down the gangways, carrying boxes and tinned meats, biscuits, sugar, &c.

The soldiers took in the pink of condition and have made the best impression on the French.

Wild Welcome From Populace

A Port in France, Tuesday, June 26.—The first contingents of American troops, landing today, were greeted joyfully by the population of this whole district.

The transports, whose expected arrival had not been previously announced, came streaming into the harbor in a long line at an early hour. The news that the Americans were arriving spread with amazing rapidity, and by the time the troopships drew alongside the quays where the men were to disembark thousands of persons were on hand to greet them.

A wild welcome was shrieked by whistles of craft in the harbor, and cries of "Viva la France" and "Viva les Etats Unis" seemed to come from every throat in the crowd, which was quickly dotted with the vari-colored uniforms of French soldiers and sailors. Meanwhile the bands on the warships were playing "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the "Marseillaise" as the American colors were hoisted to their staffs.

The town soon took on a holiday appearance and before the day was over scores of American flags were flying along with the tri-color of France over public buildings and private homes.

Delegations of American army officers from Paris and American naval men from elsewhere were met with French military men of high rank and a similar representation from the French navy to receive the new fighting forces of the Allies.

Sped Through Submarine Zone

Land was first sighted from the transports on Monday night after an exciting trip through the submarine zone. Frequent warnings of submarines, operating in the expedition's course, were received during the last few days of the voyage and the passage through the war zone was made at high speed.

The men were prepared for every emergency during this period. Boats and lifeboats were placed so as to be quickly available, and the watches at all the lookout stations were heavily re-inforced.

Weather conditions during the entire voyage were ideal and the men arrived in excellent health. The days were warm and the night cool and comfortable, while the sea was un-

Not A Man Lost Or Seriously Ill, Says Pershing, Praising His Troops As Fit To Fight Beside Allies

Paris, June 30.—Not a man was lost during the transfer of the American forces to France, and there was not even a case of serious illness, said Major Gen. Pershing, the American commander, on his return to his headquarters today, after a quick trip to the port of debarkation.

"The landing of the first American troops has been a complete success," he said. "In this remarkable transfer of a large force across the ocean (one of the largest operations we have ever undertaken) not a man or an animal was lost or injured, and there was not a single case of serious sickness—nothing but a few unimportant cases of mumps. The men landed in splendid morale, with keen, confident, and eager spirit."

"The physical appearance of our men is truly inspiring. They are all fine, husky young fellows, with the glow of energy, good health, and physical vigor which will make them a credit alongside any troops."

They are exceptionally well camped and cared for, with substantial wooden barracks, good beds, good food, and the best sanitary arrangements. They are located on high ground. For all of this we are deeply indebted to French co-operation with members of my staff."

usually smooth. Very few cases of seasickness or other illness were reported.

The voyage was made on scheduled time without any serious mishaps to men or machinery. The port of arrival was known by less than a score of officers until the ships were almost within sight of land.

All unnecessary communication among the ships was dispensed with, the wireless being used only in unusually urgent cases. The sighting of porpoises and other objects in the water resulted in frequent alarms.

The departure of the vessels from an American port was made quietly in the early morning. There were no farewells of any kind.

Intensive training by the ship's crews began immediately. Target practice was held daily except within the submarine zone. A towing spar was fitted up with a dummy periscope, and an unusually high percentage of hits was registered on this target, which indicated that submarine attacks would be made at great peril to the undersea craft.

All the guns were manned throughout the entire voyage, lookouts constantly scanning the waters and horizon for strange and suspicious craft. Stereoscopic views German battleships, raiders, and submarines were shown to the men to enable identification of an enemy vessel.

The last few nights of the voyage were dark and foggy, and thus it was impossible for submarines to operate without exposing themselves and coming within easy range of the guns aboard the ships of the expedition.

Paris, Wednesday, June 27.—The first expeditionary unit of American troops in command of Major Gen. William L. Sibert arrived safely at a French port.

Rear Admiral Gleaves has cabled Secretary of the Navy Daniels saying that the expedition has arrived safely.

Pershing Visits His Forces

A French Seaport, Thursday, June 28.—General Pershing, the American commander; General Pelletier, representing French General Headquarters, and a small staff arrived here early this morning from Paris.

A pouring rain and the early hour kept all but a few hundred enthusiastic townspeople at home, but those who were on hand welcomed the General warmly.

The American commander, after a morning spent in inspecting the camp, occupied by the soldiers who had been debarking steadily from the transports, went aboard the flagship and ate luncheon with Rear Admiral Gleaves. Afterward both officers received the French and American newspapermen. Admiral Gleaves welcomed them and then General Pershing said to his guests:

"This is the happiest of the busy days which I have spent in France preparing for the arrival of the first contingent. Today I have seen our troops safe on French soil, landing from transports that were guarded in their passage overseas by the resourceful vigilance of our navy."

"Now our task as soldiers lies before us. We hope, with the aid of the French leaders and experts who have placed all the results of their experience at our disposal, to make our force worthy in skill and in the determination to fight side by side in arms with the French army."

Rear Admiral Gleaves also spoke briefly.

"Only a few weeks ago," he said, "I stood in the shadow of the Yorktown monument, where our independence was won with the assistance of the great French Admiral De Grasse. This is the happiest day of my life when our navy is welcomed in a French harbor and where our soldiers have been disembarked."

"I should feel that I was neglecting a wonderful opportunity if I did not record the earnest and serious cooperation I have received in my undertaking from General Sibert, his officers and men, in this extraordinary overseas expedition. Never have co-operation and co-ordination been so imperative and also so complete between two defensive arms of the nation, as at this moment."

Major Gen. Pershing, true to his democratic principles, refused to haggle or delay over the niceties of etiquette when the question was raised whether Admiral Gleaves should call on him or he on the Admiral. "The point is that I want to see him," the General declared. It was accordingly arranged, as more convenient, that General Pershing should go to the flagship as soon as he was free from the task of inspection.

Toward the middle of the afternoon General Pershing returned ashore, and he probably will go to Paris tomorrow, (Friday.)

Streets Lively With Troops

The debarkation of the American troops has become almost an old story to this French town, and the interest

of the inhabitants has centered all day around the commander of the forces.

The weather has been so inclement that only moderate-sized crowds have been present to welcome the strangers. The streets, however, have been enlivened with swarms of soldiers and sailors.

Their activities occupied all of yesterday and last night. Many of the inhabitants watched in wondering fashion the marching and counter-marching as if to question whether the French or the American owned the town.

The preparations for the completion of the camp are proceeding rapidly and were so far advanced this morning that the troops were comfortable, notwithstanding the rain. General Pershing expressed his satisfaction with the conditions, and the soldiers say they are delighted with the camp, which stands on high ground. Although drinking water must be brought from a considerable distance, it is of an excellent quality.

The sudden influx of the American forces has almost exhausted the town's stocks of supplies, such as tobacco, matches, and other articles not in the army ration, and prices are gradually rising. All the necessities, however, are abundantly present.

Notwithstanding the concentration here of thousands of soldiers, sailors, and marines, there has been a minimum of disorder, and the strangers from overseas are proving more welcome to the townfolk every hour.

Town Under American Authority

The French authorities today turned over to the American military police the necessary authority for maintaining discipline in this town, which is now overwhelming American in appearance, and public life. To assist the Americans to keep order, however, the authorities have issued new and stringent regulations, which forbid the sale of spirituous liquors to any men in uniform, regulate the hours the men may be admitted to or served in cafes and restaurants and specify that disputes and disorders shall be referred to and decided by the Americans.

In addition, an unofficial warning has gone out to cafe and restaurant proprietors, specifying what prices they may charge for the most common commodities, especially food and drink. The new order permits those attached to the military to visit cafes only between the hours of 5 and 9 o'clock in the evening on weekdays, and from 10 o'clock in the morning to 9 o'clock in the evening on Sundays, and restaurants between 10 o'clock in the morning and 2 o'clock in the afternoon on weekdays, and from 5 to 9 in the evening on Sunday.

Officers and men on leave are permitted a little more liberty. No one in uniform may utilize the popular French "terraces"—sidewalk seats—until after 5 o'clock in the evening. The ban on spirituous liquors, means that the troops here will henceforth be able to order only beers and light wines.

AMERICAN OFFICERS FOR ITALIAN FRONT

Missions From Other Armies Expected—Cadorna, Foch And Radcliffe Confer

Udine, Italy, June 26 (Delayed).—Arrangements are being made to accommodate an American military mission which is expected to come to the Austro-Italian front to follow the war operations. Missions from others of Italy's allies are also expected. It is understood that an American Red Cross section is to come to the Italian front.

Lewis Morris Iddings, former Secretary of the American Embassy in Rome, and Jesse B. Carter, Director of the American Academy, have gone to Paris to make the arrangements for the coming of the Americans.

Great Britain has five Red Cross units in hospitals on the Italian front.

Rome, June 27.—It is officially announced that Lieut. Gen. Count Cadorna, Chief of the Italian General Staff, and General Ferdinand Foch, Chief of Staff of the French Ministry of War, had a conference at the railroad station at St. Jean de Maurienne, Department of Savoie, France, Monday morning. General Radcliffe, Chief of the British Military Mission at Italian Headquarters, was present.

General Cadorna returned to Turin Monday afternoon and from there proceeded direct to the Italian Headquarters in the field.



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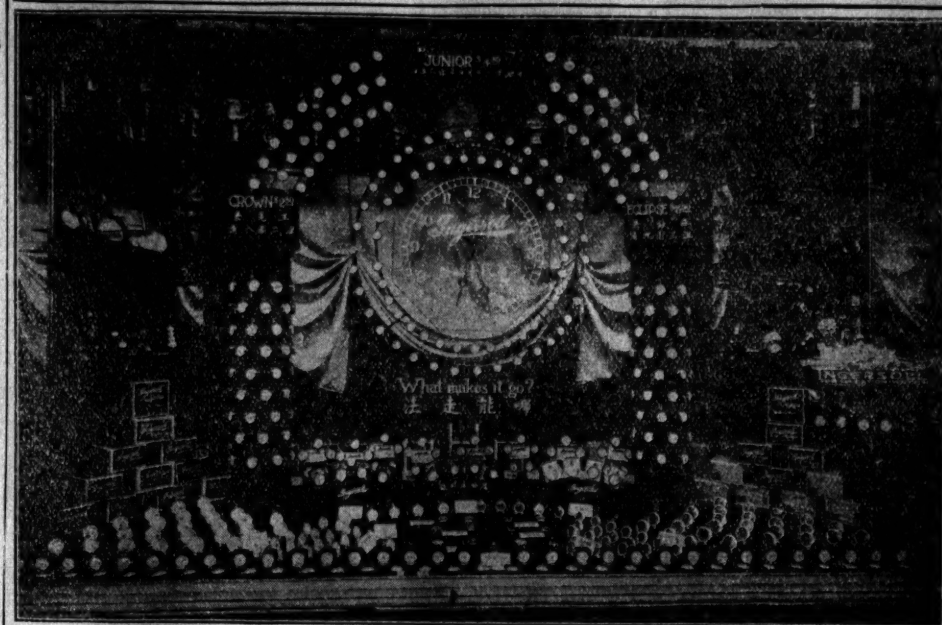
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What Does Make It Go?



As a problem, the High Cost of Living has been forced into oblivion, according to jewelers, scientists and plain every-day folk who today are racking their brains over a new, and even deeper puzzle. The puzzle, in material form, represents a clock which tells time without the aid of man-made machinery or device. One of these clocks was placed on display Thursday in the show window of Boyes, Bassett and Co., 35 Nanking Road, and it immediately drew a throng of puzzled spectators.

The clock, from all appearances, comprises merely a piece of plate-glass, two ordinary clock hands, and a compass. But it tells time. Not a cog is to be seen, yet it never misses a second of the day.

Men of scientific bent, men who thought they knew all there was to know of timekeepers, and even men who admit they know nothing at all, are perturbed. They know the clock keeps time, but they can't tell why. And they are asked to solve the mystery on a placard bearing the words "What Makes It Go?"

In plain old wild west diction, they are "buffaloed."

One or two wise men, who think they know all about the clock, talk deeply of rotary and centrifugal forces; of bisecting spheroids, and astronomical calculations pertaining to the attraction of the moon to the earth. It's all over the head of the humble reporter, who knows only that a suffering public, deep in the maze of mystery, will breathe a sigh of real relief when the mystery is finally and satisfactorily solved.

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"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no better Brand than the 'THREE CASTLES' THE VIRGINIANS"

W.D. & H.O. WILLS, BRISTOL & LONDON, ENGLAND.

(This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)

SEES EAGLE STRIKE
GERMANY FROM SKY

Baron Moncheur Stirs Congress
By Predicting Our Avia-
tors' Success

WELCOMED WITH WARMTH

Belgian Amazed At Rapid
Transformation Of Indus-
trial Nation For War

Washington, June 27.—The Belgian Commission, headed by Baron Moncheur, was received by the House of Representatives today and was accorded an unusually sympathetic welcome by practically the entire membership and crowded galleries. The applause which greeted the address of Baron Moncheur was spontaneous. Speaker Clark, in introducing the commission, spoke of the great battles that have been fought in Belgium.

Baron Moncheur said:
"If years ago I admired your country in the fullness of prosperity and wondered at your industrial genius and the marvelous activity of your citizens, it is with even greater admiration that I now see your entire nation rise as one man to answer the voice of your President calling upon you to put forth all your efforts and devotion for the defense of freedom and the rights of mankind. All the sons of America, without distinction of race or party, have rallied to your flag. They think only of their duty to their country. They are ever ready to sacrifice their private and personal interests and leaving behind them their dear ones, who will be plunged in grief and tears on account of their absence, they rally to the Star Spangled Banner which, for the first time in your history, has crossed the ocean to float over the battlefields of the Old World."

"As in the Middle Ages the knights were accustomed to hold a vigil, watching their armor in the chapel, so you today are making the same holy and prayerful preparation for the battle to come. Everywhere you are carrying on work which day by day brings nearer the moment of supreme victory. While the flower of American youth is preparing itself in your splendid training camps, your shipyards, your factories and munition plants resound with the hum of feverish work providing your soldiers with the implements of war."

"American aviation, that marvelous product of the new world, is making ready to lend its powerful aid, also, to support our armies. Is it not natural, indeed, that the American Eagle from the skies should strike the death blow to the enemy?"

"After your great stroke for liberty in 1776 you formed a society which you called the Order of the Cincinnati to indicate that when war was finished you knew how to beat your swords into plowshares, and now when war has been forced upon you, you have given proof that you know equally well how to turn your plowshares into swords. Some twenty years ago Prince Albert of Belgium, heir to a throne which seemed to be safely sheltered from the blast of war, came to America, where he studied with the deepest interest your marvelous country and the wonderful works of industry and commerce which you had developed in the quietude of peace. And now how can I express the sentiments which fill his heroic soul when, fighting at the head of his troops in the last trench on Belgian soil, he sees the sons of that same industrious America land upon the coast of Europe, brave champions of the most noble principles and ready to lay down their lives in defense of right and justice."

"On a certain occasion a mighty sovereign declared 'the Pyrenees exist no more,' and today we can say with even more truth, 'There is no longer any ocean'—for endless friendship, cemented by gratitude and joint effort and suffering in the cause of justice and liberty, will forever obliterate the barrier of the seas and unite the children of old Belgium to the sons of the young and powerful republic of the new world."

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad

BULGARIA UNWILLING
TO BREAK WITH U.S.

But It Is Feared That Germany
May Force Her To
Do So

Copenhagen, June 27.—Although Bulgaria is opposed to breaking off relations with the United States, the fear is expressed, according to information reaching here, that Premier Radoslavov may have been compelled to purchase concessions, for which he went to Berlin, by a sacrifice of American relations as part payment.

The influence against a break with the United States are of a twin nature—one-half of a sentimental character, based on the influence of the American Robert College education upon many prominent men of old and new Bulgaria and upon the respect for the far-away republic with no axe to grind in Bulgaria; one-half wholly practical, inspired by the belief that capital from the same republic may after the war prove highly advantageous in the development of Bulgaria without her risking economic dependence upon either of the European political systems.

The practical Bulgarian does not expect to see any thoroughgoing domination of either of the present power groups after the war. The only circumstance which would lead to native Bulgarian sentiment for a rupture with the United States would be, according to information received by The Associated Press correspondent, the appearance of American troops at Salonica—a possibility which some influence in Bulgaria apparently has an interest in pointing out to the Bulgarian mind.

Bulgaria having got possession of all advantages which are included in the present stage of its ambitions—Macedonia and Dobruja—and finding the burden of running even a minor power share of the world war a growing menace to its financial future, is a strong advocate of the German peace movement.

Premier Radoslavov has talked peace both at Berlin and Vienna. The Government despatched a Bulgarian Socialist deputation to Stockholm with its godspeed and instructions to work for a peace of good understanding and reconciliation, with, however, the retention of Macedonia and at least Southern Dobruja as an absolute essential. The plan for a so-called corridor out from Serbian territory along the west bank of the Danube to join with Austria-Hungary is more an Austro-German than a Bulgarian idea. Bulgarians are not particularly en-

thusiastic about it. They still cherish the thought of Salonica and an extended share of the Aegean and the Danube as frontier clear to its mouth as ultimate objects; but the experience gained in 1912 has shown the wisdom of not attempting too much at a time.

The Bulgarians apparently are firmly loyal to their Teutonic allies for the period of the war. They say they are open to no overtures to abandon them during the struggle, though willing to use their influence against a movement for a so-called Hindenburg or German peace. There is, however, considerable surface grumbling against Germans based upon the belief that the Kaiser's Government is exploiting them unfairly in buying up the country's products which are needed at home; denying them in return articles such as salt and manufactures which they urgently need; driving a harder bargain for financial subsidies than with the Turks, and taking too much military credit.

A recent symptom of dissatisfaction on the last-mentioned account was the announcement that the highest Bulgarian decoration had been conferred upon a Bulgarian General relieved of his command by Mackensen, accompanied by an exchange of letters between the King, the General, and the Bulgarian Chief of Staff, in which it was emphasized

that the plan of the Dobruja campaign was General Joffe's, not Mackensen's.

Bulgaria, it is firmly declared, will furnish no troops for the general prosecution of the war on fronts other than Bulgaria. She has some forces on the River Sereth, but these are in immediate contact with the rest of the Bulgarian Army.

Conditions of life in Bulgaria are said to be passable. There is no fear of starvation or short rations, but prices are tremendously inflated. The harvest is fairly good, but flour prices have soared to unprecedented heights. Salt is scarce and dear.

IF BRITISH SHIPS ATTACK

German Critic Discusses The Risks
To England's Grand Fleet

Under the caption, "The Summer Offensive at Sea," Captain L. Persius, the well-known German naval writer, as translated by The London Times, in the Berlin Tageblatt of June 5:

"The plan to starve out the Central Powers has collapsed. On the other hand, the difficulty of continuing the economic life of our enemies is increasing from month to month on account of the submarine danger, the combating of which has hitherto

failed. The eyes of all the Allies are turned on the British fleet. It is expected to bring salvation. Will it be able to do so?"

"Will the men with the broad gold stripes on their sleeves now prove themselves to be equipped with the irresistible strength and aggressive spirit which are necessary? Will the British fleet see the need of abandoning the strategy of reserve which has hitherto been pursued? Do the rumors of an impending offensive at sea rest upon facts? Beyond doubt the recognition has lately gained ground among our enemies that the silent work of the fleet is not capable of disposing of the submarine peril. It is true that individual opinions have been heard expressing the hope that the submarines can be prevented from attacking by the multiplication and improvement of means of defense, and protesting against the view that success could be achieved with the battleship fleets. But people generally expect little from the combating of the submarine danger by destroyers and other means of defense and by the substitution of faster, new ships for the merchant ships which have

been sunk, and it is urged more and more strongly that the fleet should turn against the submarine bases in order to grip the trouble at the root.
"An attack upon the German bases in the North Sea would have to be preceded by a battle with our High Sea fleet. Are they willing to expose themselves afresh to the terrible danger—to use the language of the English Admiral Morsby? The guns on Heligoland, which in all probability would take part in the battle, will prove themselves by no means less effective than the guns on the coast of Flanders. They would be aided by destroyers, submarines, mines, etc. In short, an offensive by the Entente fleets with the object of destroying our war harbors would represent an enormous risk, will it be undertaken? Who would like to answer the question today? Those who have played the prophet in this war have often regretted it. But it may be remarked that all former announcements of plans of attack by our enemies have proved erroneous. We need only remember the repeated rumors of an Anglo-Russian offensive in the Baltic."

GERMANS LOSE NICKEL

Norwegian Plant Which Furnished
Torpedo Metal Now Under
British Control

Christiania, June 14 (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—A nickel-refining company at Christiansand, which is the principal producer of nickel for the German Government's torpedo factories, is about to become a partner of the British Government in one of the largest nickel-producing enterprises in Canada. The total investment will be more than \$10,000,000.

The mines from which the new company will get its supply of ore contain deposits estimated at 12,000,000 tons. Production is expected to be at the rate of 10,000 tons of nickel and 6,000 tons of copper a year. The refining and extraction will be by the same processes as are now used in the Christiansand plant, the manager of which is at present in Canada.

The Norwegian capital invested in the new company is about \$2,000,000. The largest shareholder is now the British Government.

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FORTY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must have paregoric or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a few drops too many will produce the sleep from which there is no waking. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labeling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death." The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without your physician's knowledge of what it is composed. Castoria does not contain narcotics.

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Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"I have frequently prescribed Castoria for common ailments of children with good results." W. A. CRANDALL, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

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Officers In Training Camp Should Go to France At Once

French High Commissioner Tardieu Believes Actual War Conditions Would Fit Them To Lead Our Troops

New York, July 1.—Andre Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States, has now been plunged for several weeks in his arduous duties of co-ordinating the efforts of the United States and France in their task of beating Germany. He paused from his labors long enough the other day to give the interview printed below, in which he advanced an entirely new idea for effective co-operation between the French and American armies, viz.: The transfer to France of the young Americans now being trained in this country to assume the duties of officers when our troops go abroad. M. Tardieu believes that in this way they could receive much more effective training in actual war conditions and be far better qualified to take command of the American soldiers when they get to the trenches and begin the real work of fighting the Kaiser's men.

M. Tardieu knows war at first hand, having served at the front on the staff of General Foch and as an officer in the chasseur a pied. After being mentioned more than once for brave conduct, he was wounded and lay for some time between life and death. In the United States he is bringing to bear the invaluable experience gained at the front in combination with his previous experience obtained as an expert on foreign affairs and as foreign editor of Le Temps of Paris.

On the subject of the co-operation between the United States and France in the endeavor to secure the greatest military efficiency, M. Tardieu said:

"General Pershing has begun his study of the military situation. I have received the most encouraging reports of his first interviews with the French high command. I have the greatest confidence in the efficacy of the decisions which he is preparing and which he will shortly submit to the American Government's approval.

"The task entrusted to the Commander in Chief of the American troops in France is immense. The question is not only to utilize in the best possible way the troops under him; it is also necessary to organize, according to the lessons taught by the war, the training of the powerful army which conscription will give us.

"For my own part, I have always thought—and I have said so many times to the distinguished Secretary of War, Mr. Baker—that the organization and formation of a national army can only be conceived and realized by the chiefs of such an army themselves. Whatever be the devotion or the ability of foreign advisers or instructors, there are certain tasks which a great nation can only carry out itself.

"It is the program of such a task which General Pershing is going to prepare, in close co-operation with our higher command. Our own part will consist in answering the questions which he will put to us while we are teaching him—by means of the spectacle of military realities—the lessons of our own experience, thus enabling him to draw conclusions suitable to the working up of the American army.

"If he thinks that, on particular points, it would be useful for us to put at your disposal over here officers to fulfill the task of liaison officers, and—if I may say so—in living dictionaries, we shall be in a position, within a few hours, to appoint and send to you such officers. But if he wishes to have at his disposal in France either a personnel or special material means, I can assure you that his wishes will be immediately complied with.

"In short, we are ready to do everything General Pershing will deem necessary to facilitate the training of your army, but we wish—and in that respect, I am in complete agreement with Generals Petain and Foch—that he himself, being confronted with facts, shall formulate his own conclusions and impart them to us as a friend speaking to friends.

"I had two interviews with General Pershing previous to his departure from Washington, and, while it is impossible for me to reproduce here the main details of our conversations dealing with topics which must be kept secret, I may tell you how much I was struck with his perspicacity and discernment.

"General Pershing, who had a close acquaintance in Mexico with one of the aspects of war, fully realizes that the European war, by its formidable complexity, has created the doctrines which are henceforth suitable to the constitution of modern armies. He entertains the deeply-rooted feeling that the only school of war is war itself, and it is in that realistic spirit that he is going to pursue his work.

"The most learned officer, the most gifted and most distinguished one, who would pretend to carry on war today by means of pre-war methods would not be able to fulfill the duties of his command. Instruction with a view to fighting can only be acquired on the battlefield.

"Take artillery, for instance; we have now an ensemble of processes (land observation, aerial observation, locating by sound, liaisons by telephone, wireless or signals, organization of firing, collecting and keeping up to date all information concerning the enemy, etc.), which are the direct outcome of the war and the

BRITISH FOOD CONTROL TO BE COMPREHENSIVE

Far-Reaching Regulation Of Sales And Distribution Outlined In Commons

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, July 25.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. J. R. Clynes, on behalf of the Food Controller, foreshadowed a far-reaching scheme for local control with regard to food sales and distribution. The Government are taking over all important flour-mills which supply bakers at a price to enable the sale of bread at ninepence per quarter loaf, which is compulsory. A subsidy from the Exchequer will meet the difference between the purchase and sale price of wheat by the mills.

He impressed the necessity for securing the overseas surplus and had arranged for the acquisition of stocks of wheat and a minimum monthly accommodation as a first charge on British shipping.

Steps were being considered to discontinue competition between food purchases for the army and the civilian population.

Sir J. D. Rees suggested that as Australia has prohibited the import of China and Java teas in order of help Indian and Ceylon growers, who at present to a large extent are deprived of the Home market, the Secretary of State for the Colonies might suggest to the Government of Canada the propriety of taking similar action in view of the fact that that Dominion is now importing quantities of Java leaf.

Mr. A. H. Steel-Maitland replied that he did not think representations could be usefully made to the Canadian Government and, if the facts are as stated in the question, the Canadian Government will doubtless duly consider the matter. He added that during the year ending March last, which was the latest period for which statistics were available, the imports of Java tea into Canada did not exceed one per cent of the total imports (? of tea.)

NEW COMMISSIONER FOR SHANGHAI ARRIVES

Mr. C. H. Chu, Retiring Official, To Be Feng Kuo-chang's Secretary

Mr. Sah Fu-mou, the newly appointed Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Shanghai, arrived here yesterday and has taken quarters at the Yih Ping Shan Hotel on Tibet Road. He called on the retiring Commissioner, Mr. C. H. Chu, who requested him to assume his office as soon as he can, because the latter desires to go to Nanking to accompany General Feng Kuo-chang to the Capital on August 1. Mr. Sah promised that he will assume his office Wednesday.

Commissioner Chu has been repeatedly asked by the Acting-President to be his secretary and was approached yesterday by General Feng's representative on the matter. He has decided to accept the office and will leave Shanghai for Nanking Monday.

Unclaimed Cablegrams

Commercial Pacific Cable Co. July 27.—Raphael Newman; New York.

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News Brevities

Tonight at the ex-German Club Garden, 474 Avenue Joffre, from 5 to 8 p.m. there will be music by Prof. Manicus. Entrance will be free. A cinema will be shortly opened.

The funeral procession of General Chao Chuan, assassinated aide-de-camp of General Yang Shan-teh of Chekiang, took place yesterday morning from the S. N. R. Station to the Hunan Guild, near the West Gate of the Shanghai City. More than one hundred representatives of high officials in Peking, Hangchow and Shanghai participated. Police authorities in the International and French Settlements despatched mounted police to escort the remains as guards of honor.

A strike of considerable size is being carried on among the girl employees of the British-American Tobacco Co. plant in Pootung. The plant has been closed nearly a week, while more than 2,000 women are out of employment. The cause of the movement was the alleged attempt of the management to decrease the pay of the girls. Bad working conditions also are alleged. Several attacks have been made on strikebreakers and a number of arrests reported.

Music For Today

Performances by the Public Band will, weather permitting, be given today, programs as follows:—

(a) in the Public Recreation Ground at 4.30 p.m.

1. March—"Military Uddets" Sousa.
2. Overture—"Tuncred" Rosini.
3. Waltz—"San Sebastian" Dodwell.
4. Selection—"The Balkan Princess" Aubens.
5. Song—"The Promise of Life" Cowen.
6. Selection—"All the Girls" Williams.

(b) in the Public Garden, at 9 p.m.

1. March—"Cak, Cak" Thurban.
2. Overture—"La Reine d'un Jour" Adam.
3. Waltz—"Espana" Waldteufel.
4. Selection—"Maritana" Wallace.
5. Bolero—"I am a Rose" Mariani.
6. (a) Song—"Venetian Love Song" Nevin.
- (b) Intermezzo—"Kismet" Markey.
7. Waltz—"Nights of Gladness" Andelf.
8. Selection—"Travista" Verdi.

A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-Charge.

JAPAN'S GIFT TO FRANCE

Paper Expresses Appreciation For Tender Of Sword

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, July 25.—Commenting on the generous gift the Japanese Emperor is sending to France of a magnificent sword wrought by great Japanese decorators, La Liberte writes: "The Japanese are good judges of courage and this token of their admiration will be welcomed in France with great emotion and legitimate pride."

SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP

BASEBALL

The Thos. Hanbury baseball team played the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha nine, a two inning game to a tie yesterday afternoon. The teams met at the Hongkew Recreation Park at 6 o'clock, the M.B.K. Team being first at bat. Ueda and Matsubara each scored. Ueda, Sasaki and Matsuo scored in the second inning. Wittsack scored the only run for the school in the first innings, and Wittsack, Hayward, Willis and Maitland scored in the second innings. Maitland after a two base hit was able to steal to third and home.

The School team is making headway in this great American game and their members are taking a keen interest in it. With the very little practice they have had, they are putting up a pretty good showing. This is their third game. The scoring is as follows:—

M.B.K. Team

	AB	R	H	P	O	A	E
Ueda, p. (Capt.)	2	2	1	1	0	0	0
Matsubara, ss.	2	1	1	0	3	0	0
Mashimoto, lb.	2	0	1	3	0	1	0
Watanabe, c.	2	0	1	1	0	1	0
Tsuechi, 3b.	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Sasaki, 2b.	2	1	1	0	2	1	0
Yoneda, cf.	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Amagashi, rf.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Matsuo, lf.	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
	18	5	6	6	5	4	

T.H.S.B.C.

	AB	R	H	P	O	A	E
Wittsack, lb. & p.	2	2	1	0	1	2	0
Sinclair, 2b.	2	0	1	1	0	1	0
Hayward, 3b.	2	1	1	1	0	1	0
Ho, p. and ss.	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Willis, ss. & lb.	2	1	2	0	0	0	0
Ahmed-Jensen, cf.	2	0	0	1	0	1	0
Skinner, c.	2	0	0	1	2	2	0
Maitland, lf.	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Johannsen-Golding, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
	17	5	6	6	5	6	

To Play Customs Nine

The T.H.S.B.C. Team will play the Customs Nine tomorrow, at the Hongkew Recreation Park, at 2.45 p.m. The School Team will play the following:—A. J. Willis, H. Hayward, E. Lester, J. A. Sinclair, A. J. Maitland, G. Jensen, G. A. Johannsen, Ito, F. K. Wittsack, F. Skinner, L. Quincey, T. Mears, F. Golding.

Parsee C.C.V.S.R.C.

The Parsee Cricket Club will play the S. R. C. Club on the latter's ground at 2.30 p.m. today. The following will represent the Parsees:—C. H. Bhoora, M. C. Charna, E. D. Damir, K. D. Karanjia, H. S. Madan, R. H. Razi (Captain), Cawas B. Sethna, Jamshed Shroff, Jehangir Shroff, H. L. Sopariwala and Rutton Vicerjee.

S. V. C. Orders

Corps Orders by Major T. E. True-man, Commandant, S.V.C. Headquarters, Town Hall, Shanghai, July 27, 1917.

No. 28. Leave.—Short leave has been granted to the following Officers as under:—

Capt. C. M. Hillings 3-7-17 to 30-8-17
Capt. C. D. Pearson 7-7-17 to 15-8-17
Capt. W. A. Dixon 17-7-17 to 1-8-17
Lieut. J. H. Crozier 21-7-17 to 4-8-17
Lieut. T. A. Zee 27-7-17 to 8-8-17
Lieut. A. H. Swan 27-7-17 to 1-10-17

Baseball Today: Red Sox vs. Blues

Club Teams Meet At 3 O'clock In Second Game Of New Series

The second game of the new baseball series will be played at the Race Course grounds at 3 o'clock this afternoon, Red and Blue Sox being the contesting teams. The game is to go nine innings.

All-Navy and All-Shanghai will meet for the Sunday bill and on Tuesday the Reds are slated to engage the Navy's league contenders, who took the Blues into camp in Thursday's opener.


Big League Baseball Standing July 6.

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Chicago	47	25	.653
Boston	44	25	.638
New York	36	31	.537
Cleveland	37	39	.507
Detroit	34	34	.500
Washington	28	40	.412
St. Louis	26	43	.377
Philadelphia	24	42	.364

	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	42	22	.656
Philadelphia	38	28	.576
St. Louis	38	33	.535
Chicago	40	37	.519
Cincinnati	40	39	.513
Brooklyn	29	34	.466
Boston	26	37	.413
Pittsburg	23	45	.338

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WEATHER

Tough weather may begin tomorrow to the East of Formosa and the S. of the Loochoos. Normal monsoon along the coast of China.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JULY 28, 1917

The Case Of The Presidential Seals

THE celebrated case of Gen. Ting Hwal, or Ting Gwan, and the Presidential Seals, took a new and sensational turn in the Mixed Court yesterday when the British Assessor, Mr. Grant Jones, denied the petition presented by Messrs. Jernigan and Fessenden for a rehearing. The case is rapidly assuming wide international dimensions.

The judgment itself was neither important nor surprising. The real interest developed when acting Captain-Superintendent of Police Hilton-Johnson, in a statement made on behalf of the police, declared that an article published in THE CHINA PRESS of last Thursday, on the authority of Mr. Thomas Sammons, the American Consul-General, was false. The portion of the article he referred to reads as follows:

When the warrant was submitted to the American Consulate it was countersigned with the explicit, definite, positive agreement that there would be no departure from the regular procedure; that is, that an open trial with due notice would be held. That procedure was departed from and the agreement violated when Ting Hwal was rushed from his room to the court, denied the right to see his friends, placed on trial immediately and secretly, immediately turned over to those who brought the charges against him—at whose "urgent wish" also the matter was suppressed.

That this did constitute departure from the regular procedure and that it was a violation of the formal understanding on which the American Consulate countersigned the warrant—these statements are made on the authority of Mr. Thomas Sammons, the American Consul-General.

In a statement made to this paper last night Consul General Sammons reiterates that Captain Hilton-Johnson did give him his personal assurance that the usual criminal procedure would be followed. Mr. A. Krisel, vice consul and junior American assessor, declares that the same assurance was given to him.

Captain Hilton-Johnson admits that he gave the assurance to Mr. Krisel but denies that he gave it to the American Consul General. There the matter as between Mr. Sammons and Capt. Hilton-Johnson ends so far as we are concerned. The next move is up to them. We stand fully vindicated by Mr. Sammons' statement of this morning.

The second flurry of the day came when Assessor Jones prefaced his judgment by endorsing from the bench. Capt. Hilton-Johnson's statement reflecting upon the veracity of THE CHINA PRESS, stating that "of his personal knowledge" THE CHINA PRESS had been "full of fabrications recently."

This is a grossly false statement concerning this newspaper, a statement directly damaging to it, which we cannot allow to stand. If the British Assessor does not retract and apologise of his own free will, and this we sincerely hope he will do, we shall be forced to try for redress in the usual legal way. We do not know how far the British Assessor in the Mixed Court is privileged to go in

slandering and libelling from the bench, in a case to which THE CHINA PRESS was not a party, a newspaper whose greatest asset is its reputation for truth, honesty and accuracy, but surely it is unbelievable that men can do these things in Shanghai and not be brought to account.

Probably the most interesting point in the case as it now stands, has to do with the question as to whether the usual procedure was followed in the arrest and trial of General Ting. Capt. Hilton-Johnson admits that he gave his assurance to Mr. Krisel that the usual procedure would be followed, and says that the usual procedure was followed.

Mr. Perkins, the American Assessor, declares that the procedure was not the usual one and cites in support of his contention that the records of the Mixed Court during the four years he has sat there will not disclose a single instance to match the procedure followed in the case of Gen. Ting.

The dictionaries define the word usual as follows:
 Such as is in common use; such as occurs in ordinary practice or in the ordinary course of events; customary; ordinary; habitual; common.

Correspondence

Caution To Motorists

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS
 Sir.—The Committee of this Club receive from time to time complaints as to the inconsiderate action of motorists in the interests of the motoring fraternity as well as the General Public attention is respectfully asked to the following points:—

A Chinese motorist who is well known in the community as a keen motorist and a considerate driver complains that on March 24 on leaving his house in the morning, he noticed his car was emitting smoke from the exhaust. A foreign motorist is reported to have come up from behind calling attention to the smoke by shouting and shaking his fist in an offensive manner. The Chinese motorist wrote the foreign motorist on the subject but received no reply to his communication.

On June 2 a Chinese motorist on Avenue Edouard VII whilst near the Chekiang Road Tram crossing, a narrow and congested corner, was overtaken by another foreign motorist who shouted at him asking why he did not get out of his way sooner.

On July 14 after 11 p.m. a Chinese motorist driving with his family on Avenue Joffre and going at 12 to 14 miles per hour, a foreign driver came up sounding his horn. The Chinese motorist made way for him to pass as quickly as he could whereupon the foreign motorist shouted at him in an ungentlemanly manner and cut right across in front of his car.

It is pointed out to the Committee that instances of this kind occur frequently and that they give great offence to Chinese motorists. Members of the Committee, too, not infrequently hear complaints of the wild and reckless driving of motor cars by Chinese. Joy riders and Chinese chauffeurs in the absence of their masters or uncontrolled by them are the chief offenders.

The Committee earnestly trusts that all motorists will give full consideration to the rights of their fellows on the roads and so conduct the driving of their cars that they give no offence to Chinese motorists.

For the Committee of the Automobile Club of China.

EDWARD S. LITTLE, Chairman.

Shanghai, July 27, 1917.

A Prophecy Come True

The audience in the London Opera House on June 3, when the British and Foreign Sailors' Society commemorated the Battle of Jutland with the Stars and Stripes entwined with the Union Jack, knew perfectly well what was going to happen—must in the very nature of things happen—when the American Vice Admiral Sims spoke. It was excitement, not listlessness, which caused them to shift in their seats as he paid a sailor's tribute to Jellieco's victory, for on December 3, 1910, the Admiral, then Commander, had uttered words in London Guildhall which had caused an amazed questioning of Washington by Berlin.

The audience did not have to wait long. He spoke of the sympathy of the people of the United States for the brave men who had gone down in the battle off Jutland; then it came, and they were all attention.

It is what he said:
 In 1910, when our fleet visited England, I made a small but very undiplomatic speech in the Guildhall. [Laughter.] In that speech I expressed an opinion which is now being translated into action by the English and public opinion and the will of the entire American people. This is about what I said: "In my opinion, if the time ever comes when the integrity of the British Empire is seriously threatened by a European coalition, you may count upon every ship, every dollar, every man, and every drop of blood of your kinsmen across the sea." [Loud cheers.]

Admiral Sims, a day or two ago, was in command of the operations of the allied naval forces in Irish waters, but he will have to perform great and daring deeds on the sea before his reputation as a prophet can be dimmed by his reputation as a seafarer.

'We Can Make The Kiel Canal Itself Useless'

Chief Of Signal Corps Expects Our Airplanes To Smash German Bases—Outlook For A Winning Campaign In The Air

"It is the new thing that wins in war," said Brig. Gen. George O. Squier, who both as a research scientist and soldier has been studying many new things that make for the efficiency of the army and the national defense ever since he was graduated from West Point, in 1887, after which he spent five years working at Johns Hopkins University.

It was General Squier who laid the United States telegraph cable system in the Philippines, and later he was military attaché of the American Embassy at London. But now, as Chief Signal Officer of the Army, the particular new thing he has in mind as the agency for winning the present war is the use of airplanes in such numbers that they will be invincible, that all the interior transportation and other vital resources of Germany for continuing the war will be at the mercy of the Allies, that Kiel itself will cease to be the safe refuge of the enemy fleet.

To say that the airplane is not new, that it was a practical thing long before the beginning of the war, is beside the mark. The newness is in quantity. General Squier speaks of airplanes for the purpose he has in mind in about the same numerical terms that soldiers of the past used to speak of troops. There was a time when reference to 100,000 infantry seemed big. Well, they have talked about 100,000 airplanes in recent Congressional debates as the number America needs to do her part in the war, and the pending bill calls for an appropriation of \$300,000,000 for the building of aircraft. There is certainly something new about that.

General Squier will not use specific figures himself, but the motto which, figuratively speaking, he has hung all over the walls of the headquarters of the Signal Corps at the War Department is, "Enough planes to defeat Germany."

"Just how many that will be," he said, "depends primarily on Germany. Von Hindenburg has as much as anybody else, perhaps more, to do with the formulating of our plans. We cannot have any specific plans that may not have to be changed any day. That is the difficult thing for me to make clear to the loyal and patriotic business men who are standing by ready to help us in manufacturing. They are men who deal in enormous quantities and they are accustomed to predict the needed quantity of output for normal peace operations a long way in advance, but we cannot do that in war. We must be ready to make quick shifts, ready at any time to assume all the responsibility for appearing inconsistent. A soldier who cannot reverse himself from day to day, if necessary, is not fit for his job."

"Wars," continued the General, resuming the thread of his interview, "are usually won by new devices. History shows that. Frederick the Great was the first to employ the principle of drill, and won his battles by that agency. Until this time armies had been formless crowds of men which could not be quickly handled and maneuvered. Frederick the Great was the first drill master. He saw the possibilities in having men trained to march and halt and wheel and counter-march and so on, automatically like a great machine. In response to a word of command. He made an army a co-ordinate, coherent thing, capable of quickly responding to meet every emergency as the emergency was seen and understood by a man in supreme command. And his success was based on that."

"This now seems a very simple, matter-of-course thing, but it was unheard of before Frederick the Great introduced it into warfare as his new contribution. Whereupon he became the world's great soldier for a generation or more and all the other nations went to drilling their armies."

"Napoleon's contribution was the faculty of adapting his battle plans to the ground on which the battles were to be fought. He was the first to see the advantages of terrain and to make use of ravines and woods in the disposition of his artillery and other forces. Today, of course, that is the mere A B C of warfare, but it was new when Napoleon introduced it and his success depended upon it. For more obvious illustrations, we may go back to the first use of gunpowder and the victories of troops that had powder with which to go against spears and arrows."

"Now, in the present war, Germany has confronted the Allies with innovations against which we have been fighting in the conventional way. First she astounded the world with the big guns that tore down the

Belgian forts, forts that would have been impregnable against any other type of weapon. Then came her Zeppelins, against which the Allies had nothing to oppose successfully, and then the U-boat. Germany had the big new things, plus all the conventional agencies of warfare.

"But our turn has come. Millions of men have been digging themselves into the earth. Submerged boats have been destroying our ships, and the world is at a deadlock. The possibilities of the two long familiar elements, earth and water, seem to have become exhausted. But there is the third element, the air, which has distinct qualities that the others do not possess. The air is the greatest of all oceans, without coasts or limits of any sort. Let us learn to think of it in that way. To do so will help, psychologically, to solve the problem. Instead of thinking of ourselves as living on top of the earth, let us think of ourselves as living at the bottom of this hitherto unknown, limitless ocean. We must learn to use it as the fish use the sea. We must win it for our own as the third great element, for I believe that all the wars of the future will be fought in it, and I believe that this war will be won in it."

"It is transparent. Men can not hide themselves in it by digging. It will not conceal the submarine. You can neither mine it nor net it. It makes possible a war in three dimensions. In the old way a line of fortifications on the border meant protection for an entire country, but in the new way every square foot of enemy territory is subject to attack, regardless of where the armies of the earth may be holding their lines."

"To develop all the possibilities of fighting in and from the air in this present war will be America's great part. Europe is war weary and exhausted. The personnel of our allies for the most effective military aviation has been used up, killed in the infantry, cavalry, and artillery. I mean the young men between nineteen and twenty-five years of age—the period of life when men are at their best for aerial work. In Germany this class of personnel has certainly been exhausted. So it remains for us, coming in with a fresh viewpoint, to end this thing the first possible minute."

"Nothing else counts. Saving a week of this war would be cheap at any price. And the United States, alone, can make this contribution to her allies and the world. We can

outman all the other countries involved, friends and foe, and we can surely outbuild them. So we should make this a great national plan to win, to make our contribution to the cause something that will be distinctly American in conception and in magnitude. And there must be promptness at any cost, for the sake of our own people as well as for the people of Europe. To win quickly by the sheer weight of the number of our machines means the sending of the minimum number of men of the United States to the trenches."

"We can train our men for actual war service in the air in seven months, comprising eight weeks of ground work and four months of flying at the training schools in this country and then a month of intensive battle-plane training work in France. I don't know how many will be needed. That, again, depends upon von Hindenburg. But we want enough to operate in regiments and brigades if necessary, to make all Germany unsafe, to force her to demobilize her air forces at the front and send the men and machines back to protect the cities. This will blind her artillery and render it helpless by depriving it of the range finders. Furthermore, our regiments and brigades will be able to destroy all of Germany's interior lines of transportation for the movement of troops and supplies. They will be able to rob the enemy fleet of the security it now enjoys a Kiel. An airplane can now carry and drop a thousand pounds of explosives. If that is not enough to sink a dreadnought, it certainly can disable her for three or four months, and then she can be disabled again in the same way after repairs. We can make the Kiel Canal itself useless."

"These are some of the things that America can do if she has a sufficient preponderance of machines. In addition to all that we can carry on the more conventional aircraft warfare along the front, working on the three levels, ranging all the way from the altitude of 19,000 feet of the solo machines down through the one-mile level of the range finders to the bomb-dropping machines flying as low as circumstances call for or admit."

"We will waste no time in experimenting with battle-plane devices of our own before we begin the work of construction. On the contrary, we will call on our allies to furnish us with their best planes and specifications, with which we can rush our building program."

The Numeral Two And Some Monarchs Who Have Worn It

Pythagorean Principle Of Evil, Diversity And Disorder, Includes Wilhelm II., Emperor Of Germany

By Agnes Day Roberson

The ver-wolf of small nations, the German Emperor, Wilhelm II., comes under what the Greek philosopher Pythagoras called "the evil principle." This refers to the numeral "two," which has been an unlucky number in dynasties.

Pythagoras, as will be recalled, believed that the essence of all things rests upon numerical relations; numbers are the principles of all that exists, and the world subsists by the rhythmic order of its different elements, a belief regarded by Aristotle as "scientific doctrine" in the Pythagorean school of mathematics.

One, according to this theory, represents Deity, a unity with no other parts.

Two, the principle of evil, diversity and disorder, in evil and strife.

Three, perfect harmony, the god-head; the whole, beginning, middle, end.

Four, perfection, the perfect square, that is, 2x2 equals 4.

Five, the great number in nature and art; leaves, senses, an even plus an odd number; beauty and symmetry in nature.

Six, justice.

Seven, the medical number, climacteric in diseases, and the musical number, the seven notes.

The second month was dedicated by the Romans to Pluto, god of the night or of the grave. The second day of the second month to the names of the departed. Two was the recognised fatal number. Every abstract idea is a number, evil, strife, each surmised "Two." Witness the present case of Wilhelm II., the red promoter of the present world conflict.

Add other cases of history: Charles II. (the Bald), fourth King of the Carolingian dynasty, when France was called Gaul. He had an inglorious reign, the beginning of the feudal system in France.

Ethelred II., called the Unready (978). Under the influence of his wicked mother Elfrida, he held the reins of monarchy, guiding the Anglo-Saxon race through the most disastrous period of its history. Under his sway London was taken by the Danish King, and Ethelred became a fugitive.

Harold II., King of the Anglo-Saxons, was killed at the famous battle of Hastings. (1066.)

William II. of England, ruthless and unprincipled; his body, pierced by an arrow, was found by a charcoal burner, and was conveyed to Winchester in a lowly charcoal cart. (1087.)

Henry II. of England suffered from the rebellions instigated by his sons, obliging him to fight for his crown. (1154.)

Frederick II., Emperor of Germany, deserted by his allies, was excommunicated, his life weighted with disaster even after he was dethroned by the Pope. (1215.)

Edward II. of England, the first to receive the title "Prince of Wales," disgraced his reign, and after his defeat at Bannockburn was imprisoned, guarded by ruffians and murdered.

John II., King of France, was captured at the battle of Poitiers and brought to England by Edward, "the Black Prince." (1350.)

James II., Scotland's King, was killed by the bursting of a gun battery at the siege of Roxburgh. (1444.)

Charles II. of Anjou was in captivity most of his life, and the second House of Anjou was extinguished. (1481.)

In the sovereign family of the House of Savoy Charles II. died at the age of eight. (1496.)

Henry II. of France, who concluded the disastrous peace, La Paix Malheureuse, April 3, 1559, was mortally wounded in a tilt by Montgomery, a captain of his guards. (1547.)

Francis II. of France, son of Henry II. and Catherine de Medici, husband

Topics In Brief

of the beautiful and unhappy Mary Stuart, reigned but seventeen months and died so suddenly that rumors of assassination naturally prevailed, since his mother was renowned for her love of alchemy and the use of poisons, Catherine succeeded to the regency. (1560.)

Charles II. of England died on the day of his birth in 1629. His brother, the second Charles II., became King of Scotland in 1651. His forces were annihilated by Oliver Cromwell, but after the death of the latter he was crowned King of England. His court was marked by licentiousness and disgrace, and his death attributed to poison.

The son of Peter the Great of Russia, Alexis II., was a traitor to the empire of his father. He was tried and condemned to death for treason, reprieved by his father and died in prison. (1689.)

Francis II. of Germany lost most of his possessions. Beaten by Napoleon, with the treasury bankrupt, his reign proved stormy and he laid down the title of Emperor of Germany in 1806 and became identified with Austria.

Alexander II. mounted the throne at a critical moment for Russia. He proved a good monarch and emancipated the serfs, but was assassinated in 1881 by the nihilists.

Garibaldi drove Francis II. from the throne of the Two Sicilies and he died a wanderer on the earth.

Nicholas II. of Russia has been forced to abdicate in the war inaugurated by the grisly terror William II. of Germany, around whom thrones are still crumbling.

These monarchs are but a few culled from the records of the centuries, many more could be added that came under the evil principle of "Two."

Pass the food-control bill while there is something to control.—Wall Street Journal.

Haiti has severed relations with Berlin. Strike up the Hymn of Haiti.—Chicago Tribune.

Apparently a pacifist is willing to fight for anything but the cause of freedom.—Chicago Daily News.

Conscription of wealth would be the same as capital punishment to some of our "plutocrats."—Kansas City Star.

We Americans can not but admire the way our allies go on betting the enemy while yelling to us for help.—Chicago Daily News.

There is never a defeat for the Kaiser. When the Allies dispose of a German army they automatically conserve the Empire's food.—Newark News.

In Russia when the Army gets ready the munitions-workers go out on strike, and when the munitions men are working the Army is taking a holiday.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Turk's declaration that all he demands as an outcome of the war is the right to exist seems modest enough, but it is more than he has accorded to his Armenian subjects.—Dallas News.

The Allied offensive ends in failure, is the news Hindenburg sends the Kaiser. Yet he sends his message from a point considerably nearer Berlin than when the offensive was begun.—New York World.

Some of these conscientious objectors need a little more conscience.—Chicago Daily News.

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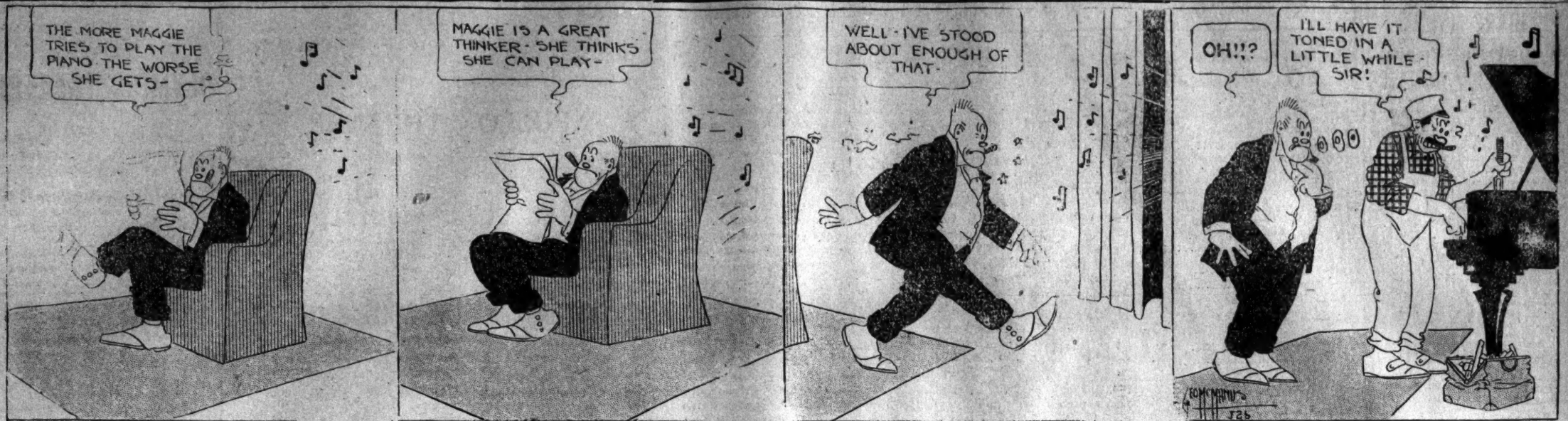
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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
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Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Women's Work In Planning Homes

There is no reason why women should not be eminently successful as planners and builders of homes, for no one knows so well how a home should be planned as do women.

"It is always best for any professional novice to begin as a prentice," said Miss Elisabeth A. Martini, a young woman architect of Chicago.

"I graduated from Pratt Institute, and then came to Chicago to begin my prentice work. One never really faces prejudice until one begins to blaze a comparatively new trail. It was new here. The State of Illinois is one of six that require an examination of all architects before they can have a license to do business. When I took my examination, I was one of 28 women out of 86 who succeeded in passing the test.

"My preparation for the work had to be made through my own efforts. My father was a clergyman, and, if I was to get an education, it must be by my own earning. I did anything from peddling books to going into domestic service, to get my education at Pratt Institute. When I first came to Chicago to begin my work, I made 90 calls upon as many architects before I could even get the chance to do office boy work in one of their offices, so great was the prejudice against having woman in their drafting rooms. They were extremely polite to me, but always it was the same story. 'We can't have a woman here. The men don't want it.' Finally I got a chance

to go into an office for a week. I was willing to do anything, for the experience of work in an office of this kind. At the end of the week, the man said that, as there was not enough to do, he would have to let me go.

"I've nothing here for you to do," he said. 'My wife really needs someone more to help her clean up her pantry.'

"It was not to be put off in that way, so I said, 'I'll go and help her.' I did. And I stayed on, at that office, too. One who is going to succeed in this work must be willing to put away every bit of pride she ever had, and do anything that is respectable to win out. "After working for a time in different offices, I discovered that I would stand a better chance of getting a permanent place if I knew stenography, so I studied evenings and soon got a position. I often could hold a position in such offices, because I would be the only one in the office who understood stenography, and so they had to keep me."

When Miss Martini could no longer find this work, she took a position as typist in the Woman's Industrial League, and later kept accounts for them, proving her accuracy in handling figures. Just at this juncture, she went abroad to study. Three months she worked in architects' offices on the Continent, and three months she traveled.

Of this experience, Miss Martini said: "I found that the six months

gave me just the broadening I needed. In Europe, everything has the advantage of culture of beauty and art. You get a perspective which it is difficult to get here. There you can see it from the beginning. You can understand thus the meaning of styles of architecture so much better. I was able to establish my ideals and justify them more surely. I wanted to work out beauty in the homes of America, and there I was able to get what I needed to add to my technical training here. I wish to specialize in the planning of dwellings, in which I feel sure woman has a message to convey. Here idealism and understanding of what a home needs can be used to good advantage. There is no work in all the world more truly woman's work than planning homes. She knows so well where the sink ought to be, where to put closets, and how to arrange things to save steps. Women have to do the work of houses, and I cannot help feeling that they are the logical planners of houses.

"Three years ago, I went into business for myself. Yes, it required courage; everything worth while does. I had only 25 cents left after putting in my meager furnishings; one needs few articles of furniture for an architect's office—a good table, a desk, perhaps, and a chair or two. I had my tools, of course; one has to have them even to work in another architect's office. Yes, with all the effort it took to overcome prejudice against a woman in an architect's office, I feel it was worth it all. You see, if a woman is going into this profession she must not be afraid of anything. She must be willing to make any sacrifice, do any kind of work just to get a chance for the experience that comes of several years in a good architect's office. If one keeps at it, there will always be found some one who is large enough in vision to give a woman a chance. I found the architects most pleasant. It has been worth all the struggle for the work is delightful.

"I have no trouble in dealing with contractors. In fact, they are very courteous with me, and there seems to be no prejudice among them against working out a woman's ideas. The place where I have to meet prejudice is among the people who want to build. But that can be overcome through good work. I never have gone after work, for I do not believe that it pays. I got my first work through an article about my business in a magazine. After I had been given a chance to prove what I could do, the rest took care of itself.

"The greatest competitors of an architect are the cheap contractors with stock plans. Now the ideal work in building is to convince people that houses, like dresses, should be made to fit the people who are to live in them, and the occupations which they follow. It is obvious that no two could be alike. If they followed true art ideals, it will require patience and education to bring people to feel this need of individuality in homes, as also it has taken a long educational campaign to teach people individuality in dress.

The stock houses are really not character in the long run. So often you hear women say: 'I planned this whole house; all the architect did was to draw it up.' How little such a one knows what the architect had to do for her! The ideas are often all wrong technically, and have to be corrected. Often the customer does not even know that her ideas, when the plans are completed, are not her own at all, but have been all changed by the architect into such improved conditions that she is much better pleased than she would have been with her own. Only an artist, trained in line and proportion, knows how to plan a house. Some day houses are going to be artistically correct in every way, because idealism is going to triumph in home making inside and outside, and woman is going to have a large part in these triumphs of art."



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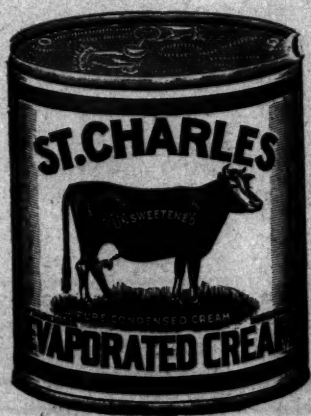
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

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STOCK	Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$617 1/2 Sa.
Chartered	\$50 10a.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 6.15 B.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 340 S.
North China	Tls. 140 S.
Union of Canton	Tls. 800 S.
Yangtze	\$195 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$145 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 325
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def.	120a. B.
Shanghai Tug (C)	Tls. 16 Sa.
Shanghai Tug (D)	Tls. 48 S.
Hochien	Tls. 36 S.
Mining	
Kapling	Tls. 8 1/2 B.
Philippine Cons.	275. 6d.
Philippine	As. 6.00
Raub	\$2.45 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$114
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 93
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 70 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 67 Sa.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 83 1/2 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 78 1/2 Sa.
Wellington Land	10a. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	\$9 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-w-o	Tls. 160 Sa.
E-w-o Pref.	Tls. 100
International	Tls. 90 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 95
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 67 1/2 B.
Oriental	Tls. 40 Sa.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 130 Sa.
Kung Yik	Tls. 16 Sa.
Yangtsepo	Tls. 6 Sa.
Yangtsepo Pref.	Tls. 100
Industrials	
Butter Sugar	Tls. 23
China Sugar	\$91 B.
Green Island	Tls. 0.90 B.
Langkai	Tls. 15 B.
Yajor Bros.	Tls. 15
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 135
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	\$15 B.
Llewellyn	\$90 B.
Lane, Crawford	\$35
Moutrie	\$3
Watson	Tls. 15 1/2 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 10 B.
Amstet	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 9 1/2
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4 1/2 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 34 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4 Sa.
Buta	Tls. 1 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1 1/2 Sa.
Chempedak	Tls. 1 1/2
Cheng	Tls. 2.40 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3 1/2 Sa.
Dominion	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 7.1 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 20 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.90
Kapayang	Tls. 27 1/2
Karan	Tls. 12 1/2
Kota Bahros	Tls. 7.50 Sa.
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Padang	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
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Permatia	Tls. 3 1/2
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Exchange and Bullion

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Money and Bullion	
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	Tls.
@ 83 1/2 = Tls. 1.07	
@ 72.4 = Mex. 11.47	
Mex. dollars Market rate	72.125
Bar Silver	391
Copper Cash	1815
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3/10 1/2 = Tls. 5.18	
exch. @ 72.4 = Mex. 37.16	
Peking Bar	268
Native Interest	.05
Latest London Quotations	
Bar Silver	395d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	
3 m-a.	%
4 m-a.	%
6 m-a.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-a.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 27.41
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$	47.63
Consols	£
Exchange Closing Quotations	
London	T.T. 3/10 1/2
London Demand	3/10 1/2
India (nominal) T.T.	286
Paris	T.T. 533
Paris Demand	533 1/2
New York	T.T. 92 1/2
New York Demand	92 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 67 1/2
Japan	T.T. 55 1/2
Batavia	T.T. 22 1/2
Bank's Buying Rates	
London	4 m-a. Cds. 4/
London	4 m-a. Docy. 4/1
London	6 m-a. Cds. 4/1
London	6 m-a. Docy. 4/1
Paris	4 m-a. 54 1/2
New York	4 m-a. 95 1/2
Customs House Exchange Rates For July	
Hk. Tls. 4.76 @ 3/9 1/2	41
" 1 @ 519 =	Francs 6.78
" 1 No quotation Market	4.72
" 1 @ 89 1/2	Gold \$1
" 1 @ 57 1/2	Yen. 1.95
" 1 @ 15	Ruppes 3.15
" 1 @ 410	Roubles 4.57
" 1 @ 1.50	Mex. \$1.50
" Nominal	

Stock Exchange
Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS Shanghai, July 27, 1917.	
Official	
H'kong and S'hai Bank \$617.50	
S.M.C. 6% deba. 1903 @ Tls. 90.00	
S.M.C. 6% deba. 1903 @ Tls. 90.00	
S.M.C. 6% deba. 1911 @ Tls. 90.00	
Ewo Cotton Tls. 160.00	
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 135.00	
Shanghai Tugs (ord.) Tls. 16.00	
Bulkit Tls. 4.00	
Chemors Tls. 1.35	
Consolidated Tls. 2.75	
Kota Bahros Tls. 7.80	
Shanghai Klebang Tls. 0.80	
Enw Eng. Tls. 12.50	
Unofficial	
H'kong and S'hai Banks \$617.50	
Shanghai Lands Tls. 77.50 XD.	
Dominions Tls. 15.50	
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 18.00	
Oriental Cotton Tls. 40.00	
Yangtsepo Cotton (ord) Tls. 6.00	

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

BUSINESS DONE Shanghai, July 27, 1917.	
Official	
Sua Manggis @ Tls. 5.75 cash	
Unofficial	
Shai Cotton @ Tls. 135.00 cash	
Oriental Cotton @ Tls. 40.00 cash	

Singapore Rubber Market

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co., have received the following telegram from their Singapore Agents, dated July 26th:	
No. 1 Smoked Sheet—\$131 per picul equivalent to 2s. 9 1/2 d. in London.	
No. 1 Crepe—\$131 per picul equivalent to 2s. 10 1/2 d. in London.	
Demand is good throughout, market closed weaker. Offered 372 tons, sold 755 tons.	

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The shareholders of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company at their eleventh annual general meeting yesterday afternoon voted a dividend of Tls. 9 per share. A net profit of Tls. 698,949.70 was reported.

Mr. John Prentice was in the chair. Directors present were Mr. R. S. F. McBain, Mr. H. A. J. Macray, Mr. E. C. Richards and Mr. John Johnstone. Mr. J. H. Osborne acted as secretary. The number of shares represented was 20,591.

The chairman's address follows: "Gentlemen: The report and accounts having been in your hands for some time, with your permission we will take them as read. Taking into consideration the very abnormal condition of shipping and the increased difficulties in obtaining materials, your directors think that the result of the year's working is very satisfactory. The amount transferred from general working account shows an increase of nearly 45% over that of the previous year.

"The net profit for the year, including the amount brought forward from last year, after paying all charges and allowing for all known liabilities, amounts to Tals. 698,949.70, which your directors recommend should be dealt with as follows:—

Pay a Dividend of Tls. 9 per share 496,800
Place to Special Reserve Fund 130,000
Carry to New Account... 72,149.70

"We trust this recommendation will meet with your approval.

"We have written nothing off for depreciation this year, last year as you will remember we wrote off Tals. 600,772.33. The amount now at credit of the depreciation fund is Tals. 352,067.82.

"In the balance sheet you will notice that there is an increase of Tals. 24,900 in the value of buildings—this increase is for boiler shop removed from Cosmopolitan Dock to Pootung Works, new electric and copper-plate shops.

"In the value of 'machinery and plant' there is an increase of Tals. 14,140.

"With these additions, the values of the buildings and plant are very much below what they are really worth.

"The stock shows an increase of Tals. 269,862.67—this is on account of materials imported for the steamers, engines and boilers we are now building.

"You will see that we have in London Tals. 311,059.48—this is of course in Sterling, and was paid in London for work done. The exchange was taken, for the purpose of our accounts, at the rates of the day we received notice from the banks that the payments had been made—the money is at call with interest at 4%. We kept the money at home to pay for materials etc.

"Maintenance, as usual, in all departments has been charged to working account.

"We have at present a considerable amount of work in hand but the difficulty in getting materials is very great.

"Sailors' War Orphan Fund.—Early in the year we had a letter from the Committee calling our attention to this fund, but while fully in sympathy with this most deserving fund we thought it was a matter which should be brought before you, and later on we will bring up a resolution that a subscription of £1,000 be given to the fund and we trust this will meet with your unanimous support.

"Directors.—Messrs. H. A. J. Macray and E. C. Richards retire and offer themselves for re-election.

"Auditors.—Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, who have audited the accounts, offer themselves for re-election.

"Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts, I shall be pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability."

The following resolutions were passed:—

"That the directors' report and statement of accounts made up to April 30, 1917, as printed and circulated be adopted and passed, and the directors be authorised to pay a dividend of Tals. Nine per share to shareholders of the register at date.

"That Mr. H. A. J. Macray and Mr. E. C. Richards be re-elected directors of the company.

"That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be elected auditors of the company for the current year.

"That the sum of One Thousand Pounds Sterling be donated to The Sailors' War Orphan Fund.

Shanghai Piece Good,

Messrs. Noel Murray and Co., write as follows in their weekly market report:—

Local Market.—The chaotic state of the political situation is sufficient cause to account for the limps that has been apparent in the market during the earlier part of the week. At the close, however, a very much better tone prevails and the prices paid at the Yuen Fong sale today were a surprise to the sellers and buyers alike; the earlier auctions seemed to forecast a decline and the dealers themselves expected it before the bidding began. The indent business reported above would also seem to indicate a return of confidence in the future. A good deal of buying by Japanese firms has been going on here; their attention being paid to Local yarn and cloth as well as to Manchester makes; with full purses, and high prices ruling in Japan, no doubt an investment in some of the goods offering on this market, presents a promising prospect of profit when the autumn demand springs up.

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

London, July 25.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills and Deferred Transfers were:—

Tenders for Bills:
Highest price, 1s. 4 1/2 d.
Tenders at, 1s. 4 1/2 d.
Receive, 56%.

Tenders for Transfers:
Highest price, 1s. 4 1/2 d.
Tenders at, 1s. 4 1/2 d.
Receive, 56%.

Deferred Transfers:
Highest price, 1s. 4 1/2 d.
Tenders at, 1s. 4 1/2 d.
Receive, 56%.

Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 12,000,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 9,000,000.

London Rubber Market

London, July 25.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 2s. 6 1/2 d. p.d.
October to December: 2s. 7 1/2 d. p.d.
Tendency of Market: Weak.
Previous Quotation, London, July 24: Spot: 2s. 7 1/2 d. sellers.
October to December: 2s. 9 d. sellers.
Tendency of Market: Quieter, after Firm.

BAR SILVER

London, July 25.—Today's silver prices were:—

Bar Silver Spot: 39 1/2 d. Increased offerings easy tendency.
Previous Quotation, London, July 24: Bar Silver Spot: 39 1/2 d. Featureless.

Amusements

St. George's Gardens

(Bubbling Well Road)

Open-Air Cinema

Every Evening

at 9.15

Change of Programme
on Mondays & Fridays

FOR

LAND

IN ANY DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI

See The

CHINA INVESTMENT CO.,

13 NANKING ROAD

Phone 4757

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for July 28th and 29th.

TONIGHT

TONIGHT

DARE DEVIL MARTELL

Australia's 20th Century Mid-Air Marvel, in his breathless and thrilling performance on a huge tower of tables and chairs. Also Comedy Juggling.

"NEDRA" or "THE WHITE GODS"

IN THREE PARTS

Pathe's Gold Rooster Play, by George Barr McCutcheon. Adapted from his famous novel of the same name, and produced by Edward Jose. Featuring Fania Marinoff and George Probert.

PATHE'S BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN GAZETTES

Depleting all the principal events.

"A BOARDING HOUSE HAM"

Selling Comedy

"SHADOWS"

A Splendid Comedy

Matinee Sunday at 3 p.m.

Showing 13th and 14th Episodes of

"THE SHIELDING SHADOW"

FOUR REELS

Commencing Monday, July 30th.

The thrilling and sensational serial

"LIBERTY"

in 20 episodes of 2 reels each

featuring

Marie Walcamp and Eddie Polo

A romance of American life, played by a huge company of Trans-Atlantic stars. A drama of today, swift in action, powerful in story, plot, situations, with a military atmosphere.

THE OLYMPIC THEATRE

BUBBLING WELL ROAD

On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday
July 30th, 31st and August 1st and 2nd

Under the Auspices of the

ITALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Present

THE FIRST EXHIBITION IN SHANGHAI

of the

OFFICIAL ITALIAN WAR PICTURES

Taken by the Moving Picture Section

of the

ITALIAN ARMY

and

Specially Selected for this Occasion

The Famous Opera in Moving Picture

"THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER"

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Commencing on Monday, August 6th, 1917.

PERFORMANCE STARTS AT 9.15 P.M.

An Unsurpassed and Great Attraction.

Unequalled in its importance in Amusement Annals of the East.

M. S. COWAN

PRESENTS

The Incomparable CAMEOS 9 Star

From the World's Leading Theatres.—An Artistic Combination of Rare Excellence

Presenting a Performance that has become

THE CRAZE OF FOUR CONTINENTS.

One constant succession of Exhilarating, Vivacious, Risk, Humorous, Captivating Scenes and incidents, justly acknowledged by Press and Public to be in every sense the most Picturesque, Artistic, Natural, Mirthful and Refined Organisation touring the World.

GEMS OF MUSIC, WIT, HUMOR AND HISTORICALS.

In addition to a full Programme of Musical numbers the following Burlesques will be Presented

Monday August 6th

Tuesday 7th

Wednesday .. August 8th

Thursday 9th

Friday August 10th

Saturday 11th

Sunday August 12th

THE FARICAL BURLESQUE

OUR BABY

THE FARICAL COMEDY

ON TRIAL

THE BURLESQUE OF BURLESQUES

THE TIGER COD

REQUEST NIGHT

Special Selected Programme

Change of Programme Guaranteed Nightly

Prices of admission \$3, \$2 and \$1

Booking at Messrs S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd., Now open.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

TONIGHT

And on Sunday, July 29th

And MATINEE on Sunday at 3.15

Three New Episodes

OF

"GLORIA'S ROMANCE"

Commencing Monday, 30th

OFFICIAL ITALIAN WAR FILMS

AND

The Celebrated Comedy

"THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER"

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.
 Capital £1,000,000
 Reserve Fund 1,000,000
 Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,000,000

Head Office:
 21 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
 Sir Montagu Cornwall Turner, Chairman.
 Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
 W. Cuthbertson, Esq.
 Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
 W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
 The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
 W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
 Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
 The Bank of England.
 The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
 The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.
 The National Provincial Bank of England Limited.
 The National Bank of Scotland Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
 Amritsar, Bhojpur, Puket.
 Bangalore, Bhopal, Rangoon.
 Batavia, Karachi, Saigon.
 Bombay, Klang, Seremban.
 Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore.
 Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai.
 Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya.
 Colombo, Malacca, Taiping.
 Delhi, Manila, (F. M. S.).
 Foochow, Medan, Tavoy (Lower).
 Haiphong, New York, Burma.
 Hankow, Peking, Tientsin.
 Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
 Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.
 Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BRENNER, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
 Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Agencies and Branches:
 Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon.
 Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai.
 Canton, Mengtze, Singapore.
 Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin.
 Dondochery, Peking, Tourane.
 Haiphong, Papeete.
 Hankow, Phnom-Penh.

Bankers:
 In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
 In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
 Societe Anonyme
 Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 20,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
 London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
 Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
 JEAN JADOT
 Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
 London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
 Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
 Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
 Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
 Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
 New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
 Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
 Reserve Funds:
 Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. 15,000,000
 Silver 15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
 Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
 Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
 Hon. Mr. C. E. Antow.
 P. C. Butcher, Esq.
 A. H. Compton, Esq.
 G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
 C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
 E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
 W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
 Chief Manager:
 Hongkong—N. J. STAM.

Branches and Agencies:
 Amoy, Ipoh, Peking.
 Bangkok, Johore, Penang.
 Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon.
 Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon.
 Calcutta, London, S. Francisco.
 Canton, Lyons, Shanghai.
 Colombo, Malacca, Singapore.
 Foochow, Manila, Sourabaya.
 Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin.
 Harbin, New York, Tsingtau.
 Hilo, Yokohama.

London Bankers:
 London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
 Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
 Local Bills Discounted.
 Drafts granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully paid) 55,000,000
 Reserve Fund 25,000,000
 Paid-up Capital 80,000,000

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: PARMORAN.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E. C. 2.

Bankers:
 London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
 Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:
 Bombay, Harbin, Peking.
 Changchun, Hongkong, Shanghai.
 Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin.
 Dalren, Nicolayevsk, Vladivostok.
 Hallar, O-Amur, Yokohama.
 Hankow.

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
 Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Rouble Terms on application.
 Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China.

Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital \$ 300,000.00

Reserve \$ 10,000.00

Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) \$1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.
 Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.
 Current accounts in both tael and dollars with interest may be opened on application.
 Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tael and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. F. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
 Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tainan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Shanghai, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinwang, Nanjing, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuan, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tael at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
 For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
 For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
 For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital France 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernette.

HEAD OFFICE:
 74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai.

BANKERS:
 In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up " 36,000,000

Reserve Fund " 21,200,000

London Bankers:
 Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
 Antungshan, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Lioyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Hankow, Mukden, Sianfu, Harbin, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Hongkong, Newchwang, Tokyo, Honolulu, Osaka, Peking, Kobe.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus...U.S. \$6,500,000.00

Undivided Profits... 1,010,000.00

U.S. \$7,510,000.00

Head Office:
 15 Wall Street, New York

National City Bank Building.

London Office:
 36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:
 Bombay, Hongkong, Peking, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, Manila, Santo Domingo, Colon, Medellin, San Pedro de, Maos, Shanghai, Hankow, Panama, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:

Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago de Cuba, Genoa, San Paulo, Havana, Montevideo, Valparaiso, Petrograd.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Current Accounts at 2½ per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

1a Klukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NEDERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Gulden 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)

Reserve Fund—

Gulden 9,825,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA.

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Banjermasin Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong Balai, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tabin-Tinggi, Dejenber, Penang, Tegal, Djokjarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tientsin, Kota-Radja, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers:
 Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3½ per annum.

For 6 months at 4½ per annum.

For 12 months at 5½ per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital H.\$2,000,000

Subscribed and paid up Capital H.\$1,571,500

Reserve Fund H.\$ 150,000

Investment reserve fund...H.\$ 20,000

Head Office:
 No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
 No. 3 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Asst. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 583,500

Reserve Fund 600,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
 Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
 Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2½ per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG, Manager.

7 Nanjing Road.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7, 1914 and October 31, 1915.

Paid up Capital: Kumping Tael 10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.

50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangements.

Credit granted on Approved Securities and Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

CHAO CHING HUA, Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

No. 1 Klukiang Road

Capital (Paid-up) .. Yen 15,000,000

Reserve .. Yen 1,470,000

Deposits Yen 126,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:

Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niigata, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimoda, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Bankers:
 LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED

New York Bankers:
 NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KAWAHARA, Manager.

Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).

Tel. No. 4663 (Comptroller Office).

中 華 銀 行

Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916

Head Office: Tientsin

Capital \$3,000,000.00

Paid up Capital \$1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:
 Peking, Hankow, Shanghai, Hongkong, Nanking, Canton, Hsuechow, Peking, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Ningpo, Hangchow, Tientsin, Shaoching.

Shanghai Branch
 441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.

T. D. ZAR, Sub-manager.

Shipping Items

Sailed from Shanghai

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.
 The C.M. s.s. Kiangy left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.
 The N.K.K. s.s. Tates Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.
 The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 30	1.00	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander
Aug 6	1.00	Victoria, B.C. & Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
13	1.00	Tacoma & Seattle	Panama maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
20	1.00	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
27	1.00	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
3	1.00	Tacoma & Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
10	1.00	Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Sado maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 28	4.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
30	1.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander
31	1.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug 1	1.00	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
3	3.00	Nagasaki	Simbirek	Rus.	R. Y. F.
4	1.00	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Hakusai maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
11	1.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
18	1.00	Kobe & Yokohama	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
25	5.00	Kobe	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

July 31	5.30	Liverpool via ports	Suway maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug 6	5.30	Sydney & Bangkok via ports	Vienla	Dan.	E. A. Co.
17	5.30	London via ports	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
31	5.30	Liverpool via ports	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 28	3.30	Niagara and Pelee	Kiangtse	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
29	3.30	Montreal	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
30	3.30	Quebec	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
31	3.30	St. Lawrence, Hongkong & Canton	Amoy	Br.	B. & S.
Aug 1	3.30	Takao via Fochow & K'ung	Hsiao	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
2	3.30	Wingpo	Kongkai maru	Jap.	J.M. & Co.
3	3.30	Longkong & Canton	Hsin Ningshao	Jap.	O.S.K.
4	3.30	Longkong & Canton	Sunshine	Br.	B. & S.
11	3.30	Longkong & Canton	Sado maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
14	3.30	Longkong	Chicago maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 28	10.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shengkiun	Br.	B. & S.
29	10.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Hunan	Br.	B. & S.
30	10.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M. & S.
31	10.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengwei	Br.	B. & S.
Aug 1	10.00	Tientsin	Sanyo maru	Jap.	S.M. & S.
2	10.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Sungkiun	Br.	B. & S.
3	10.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shin maru	Jap.	S.M. & S.
4	10.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Simbirek	Rus.	R. Y. F.
11	10.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M. & S.
14	10.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Keelung maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
17	10.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

July 28	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
29	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
30	M.N.	do	Ninghsao	Chi.	N.S. Co.
31	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug 1	M.N.	do	Luochow	Br.	J.M. & Co.
2	M.N.	do	Kangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
3	M.N.	do	Taiwan maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
4	M.N.	do	Luoyi	Br.	B. & S.
11	M.N.	do	Kuwei	Br.	B. & S.
14	M.N.	do	Sungyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
17	M.N.	do	Seankin	Br.	B. & S.
20	M.N.	do	Tatun	Br.	B. & S.
23	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
July 27	Yingdo	Hsin Peking	2875	Br.	B. & S.	QNCW
27	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsao	2151	Chi.	N.S. Co.	NSCW
27	Japan	Venezuela	5028	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.	C.W.
27	Yokohama	Hsiao	1839	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
27	Manila	Harold Dollar	2868	Br.	Dollar	
27	Hankow	Ninghsao	2327	Chi.	N.S. Co.	NSW
27	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.	C.W.
27	Hankow	Wanchang	748	Chi.	C.S. Co.	
27	Hankow	Kiangwan	2085	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
MMB	Apr.	Interned	Decidee	Fr-g-b.	630			
Int. DW	Apr.	do	D de Lagree	Fr-g-b.				
Sp	Apr.	do	Pushimi	Jap-g-b.	180			
PAOBI	Apr. 16	do	Monocacy	Am-g-b.	190	2	43	McFeaters
PAOBI	Apr. 29	do	Palos	Am-g-b.	191	2	43	Daleno
BBN	Apr. 13	do	Qakros	Am-g-b.	370	4	55	Lewis
PAOBI	Apr. 14	do	Samar	Am-g-b.	243	4	33	Brown
Sp	Apr.	do	Sulima	Jap-g-b.	190			
Sp	Apr.	do	Tuba	Jap-g-b.				
RNE	Apr. 18	do	Vitalobos	Am-g-b.	370			
CNWP	Apr.	do	Woodlark	Br-g-b.	150			Partello

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Pushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Capt. Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, July 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday, night, For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tala Maru, Capt. E. Taniguchi, will be despatched from Pootung K.K.K. wharf on Monday, July 30, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenho tons 2,365 Capt. Jackson, will leave on Monday, July 30, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Jardine Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers, Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Kungto, tons 2,364 Capt. Gibb, will leave on Tuesday, July 31, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers, Tel. No. 240.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Tungwah, Capt. D. D. Ross, will leave on Saturday, morning, For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO and POOTUNG.—The Str. Kiangtan Capt. Glen, will leave on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Anhui, Capt. Eddy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, July 29, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsiao, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Sunday, night, For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Monday, July 30, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, July 31 at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOI, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung, Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, August 2, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru, Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze-poo wharf on August 14, at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4247.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shengkiun Capt. Barkus, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, July 28, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NEUCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sungkiun, Capt. H. Trowbridge, will leave on Tuesday, July 31 at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien, Capt. Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, July 31, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIEN-TSIN and DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Str. Keelung M. Capt. T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co's Y'poo wharf on Aug. 4, at ——— on the same day. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetties in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shuntien Capt. Northcombe will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, August 4, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Capt. K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's pootung wharf on July 30, at ——— on the same day. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetties in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The S.S. Siberia Maru, 18,000 tons Capt. K. Hashimoto, will leave on Monday, July 30, Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 1 p.m. For passage apply to Toyo Kisen Kaisha, T. N. Alexander, Agent.

TACOMA and SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. via MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Panama Maru Capt. H. Yamamoto, will be despatched from on Aug. 8 at ——— Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K. No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

TACOMA and SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Manila Maru Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched from on Aug. 21 at ——— Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K. No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

TACOMA and SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Manila Maru Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched from on Aug. 21 at ——— Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K. No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

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C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.

FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WURU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tungting and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Singkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIEN-TSIN and PEKING via WEIHAWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengkiun.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE YANGTZE SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Pootung Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77. Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers "Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia" 14,000 tons each TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe

SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "Venezuela" Aug. 18, 1917

S.S. "Ecuador" Sept. 15, 1917

S.S. "Colombia" Oct. 13, 1917

S.S. "Venezuela" Nov. 10, 1917

SAILINGS FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

S.S. "Venezuela" July 28, 1917

S.S. "Ecuador" Aug. 25, 1917

S.S. "Colombia" Sept. 22, 1917

S.S. "Venezuela" Oct. 20, 1917

(Subject to change)

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration.

Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE

(For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.)

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.

arr. leave.

"PANAMA MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, Aug. 7, 8

"MANILA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. K. Kobayashi, Aug. 20, 21

* Will not call at Nagasaki.

* Will not call at Moji.

(For Hongkong) arr. leave.

"CHICAGO MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito, Aug. 13, 14

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tsingtau and Tientsin.

"DAICHI MARU" (1,261 tons) Capt. H. Ueda, Aug. 21, 23

arr. leave.

"KEELUNG MARU" (1,565 tons) Capt. T. Kamiashi, July 31, Aug. 4

arr. leave.

"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. K. Saito, July 28, 30

arr. leave.

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

H. YAMAUCHI, OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Manager, Union Building, 4 The Bund.

Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI Tels. 4047, 4234

SHIPPING

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.
(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

For London or Liverpool via ports
(For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
*SUWA MARU	21,000	July 31	
*ATEUTA MARU	16,000	Aug. 17	
*HITACHI MARU	12,500	Aug. 21	

FOR HONGKONG.

SADO MARU	12,500	Aug. 11	
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AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Meiji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Terada.	Aug. 6
SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Shinshe.	Aug. 28, 1917
SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. I. Noma.	Sept. 17

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Meiji and Kobe.)

YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara.	July 31
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano.	Aug. 4
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki.	Aug. 7
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida.	Aug. 11
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui.	Aug. 14

Kobe to Seattle.

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu.	Aug. 3
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SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Meiji).

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagi.	Aug. 2
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito.	Aug. 9

FOR JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Terada.	Aug. 6
IYO MARU	12,500		Aug. 8

AUSTRIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

AKI MARU	12,500	Aug. 14, 1917	
TANGO MARU	14,000	Sept. 13, 1917	
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Oct. 16	

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to
T. ISUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

Important Section in
the Overland RouteBetween the Far East
and Europe

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.—The Quickest, Cheapest, and Safest Route between the Far East and Europe is via Manchuria and Siberia. The South Manchuria Railway Company's Express Trains are equal to the best in Europe and America, and are timed to connect with other Express Trains and Steamers in the London-Shanghai Route and the Tokyo-Peking Route. Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars are attached to several of the Ordinary Daily Trains.

HOW TO REACH EUROPE.—The "Sakaki Maru" of the S. M. R. Co.'s Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship Line leaves Shanghai every Tuesday at noon direct for Dairen, and connects with the S.M.R. weekly Express. This steamer was specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor and cabin. (The "Kobe Maru" leaves Shanghai every Friday at noon, and calls at Tsingtao en route for Dairen). The Express, which leaves Dairen every Thursday, connects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 16 days.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.—The S. M. R. Co. have established, under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen (the finest hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun, all on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. add.: "Yamato."

HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.—South Manchuria's magnificent and bracing climate, beautiful scenery, great historic interest, old-world habits and customs, unsurpassed accommodation, and easy accessibility is fast popularizing it as the finest health and holiday resort in the Far East. Special seaside bungalow colonies have been established at Hoshigaura (Star Beach), near Dairen, under the management of the S. M. R. Co., and at Ogondai (Golden Beach), Port Arthur, under the management of the Port Arthur Civil Administration.

OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.—In addition to its Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai Mail Line, the S. M. R. Co. runs a fleet of Cargo Steamers between Dairen and Hongkong, calling at ports en route. Other Steamship Services have regular services to and from Dairen. Particulars may be obtained from the S. M. R. Branch Wharf Office, Dairen, and Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai.

TICKET AGENTS.—The S. M. R. Co.'s Railway and Steamer Tickets, Illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information may be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son; the International Wagoning Car and Express Trains Co.; the Nordisk Reesenbureau; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai; the S. M. R. Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai; or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

DAIREN.

Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed.,
Al. and Lieber's.

Tel. Add.: "Manhattan."

Kiangnan Poultry Farm

Chun Hsin Road (back of the S. N. Railway Station)

This farm supplies best POULTRY TONIC for sale; particularly good for birds in summer season. One picul for \$2.00 only. Please order from the farm and it will be delivered to you.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

Indo-China Mandarins
Visit French Front

Express Satisfaction With Treatment Of Annamese Fighting For France

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, July 25.—M. Maginot, the French Minister for the Colonies, yesterday received four mandarins from Indo-China, Triphu Vins of Tongking, Qu-nan, Hien and Trihuyen Khai of Annam, who have just come back from a trip to the French Front. They expressed their satisfaction about the excellent conditions prevailing there for the Annamese riflemen and working men and they emphasised their excellent spirits and sincere loyalty. Triphu Vins declared "The Annamese soldiers are anxious to serve France well and to share in all the dangers incurred by the French soldiers."

G.\$100,000,000 Loan
For Canada in U.S.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
New York, July 25.—A Canadian Loan of Gold \$100,000,000 for two years has been negotiated with a syndicate including Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Company and Brown Brothers.

Southern Generals
To Side with Peking?

(Continued from Page 1)
this port. On account of the recent municipal notification, the gathering confined itself to a social nature and no political topics were brought up for discussion.

General Li Lieh-chun on his arrival denied the report that there is difference of opinion between him and General Chen. When shown the report in yesterday's papers that his troops and those of Chen's have clashed, he said it was not true.

Feng Prepares To Go

Peking authorities are making elaborate preparation for the reception of Feng Kuo-chang, say Chinese reports. Yesterday morning Gen. Feng granted audience to representatives of all classes in Nanking and bade them farewell. His personal guards will leave Nanking today.

Kuo Chung-hsi, former Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, called on the Acting-President and urged him to restore the Republic.

The Cabinet meeting Thursday decided to appoint General Lung Chikwan, the war-lord of Hainan, to check any rebellious movements in the South in case the southern and western provinces declare their independence from the Peking Government. A lengthy telegram was consequently sent to Lung.

Tuan Chi-jui has definitely announced that aside from the abolition of the imperial title of Hsuan Tung and the use of his name in naming the year in the calendar, no other change will be made. The yearly allowance of \$4,000,000 will be paid by the government as usual.

Members of Parliament from Kiangsi, Kweichow, Heilungkiang, Yunnan and Kwangsi are on their way to Kwangtung, and the Civil Governor, Chu Chin-lai, will welcome them at a reception. The Governor and the Tsuchin, Chen Ping-ken, have agreed to pay all travelling expenses for these and other Parliamentarians who will come to Canton and organise the Legislature. About 450 are expected to come.

Admiral Chen Pi-kwan, Mr. Tong Shao-yi and Mr. Wang Chao-min arrived at Canton in the evening of the 24th. The naval military and police authorities are preparing for mammoth receptions to welcome those Kuomintang notables.

Chang Hsun Troops In Battle

Specs. Correspondence of The China Press

Kaifeng Fu, July 25.—Reports are rife here to the effect that Chang Hsun's pig-tailed troops have engaged regular Honan troops in a battle in which the former were the victors. Looting has followed in the places where the Honan soldiers were overcome. It is also reported that the victors are gradually coming toward Kaifeng with the intention of gutting their rapacious appetite for loot. This cannot be verified but there is some fear it may be so.

There are a good many soldiers here to guard Honan's capital but many left two months ago for the North and have not yet returned. It is feared by foreigners that those here are not very brave and would easily mutiny and go over to the looters if a fight were in prospect. Both night trains to and from Hsuehchowfu have been stopped. Good rains have at last come and more may be looked for as it is the regular rainy season. Kaifeng and other autumn crops will be fair and this will greatly help the condition of the poor people and at least blunt the edge of any famine.

All Russia Rallying
To Kerensky's Support

(Continued from Page 1)
manians took over a thousand prisoners, 33 guns, 17 machine-guns, 10 mine-throwers and much material. The Russians also, upon the Rumanian Front, have taken over a thousand prisoners and 24 guns.

The Times correspondent at Russian Headquarters, wiring on the 23rd, states that the British armored cars and trench-mortar sections behaved with great gallantry, sacrificing themselves to cover the Russian retreat. The infantry deserted their Allies, hence the stand made by the British was without avail.

The Commander-in-Chief personally congratulated Commander Locker-Lampson and presented 26 St. George's Croixes to his men. The British casualties were an officer and four men wounded. By a marvel of coolness the military stores were moved or destroyed, though scarcely any time was available.

The sections soon afterwards came into action again, co-operating with the cavalry in the defence of Tarnopol. General Korniloff was appointed Commander-in-Chief on this front when the mischief was already irreparable. He has begun his difficult task by withdrawing the armies, enforcing discipline, and has written to Petrograd insisting on the abolition of military committees; otherwise he will resign.

A German official communiqué reports: Our artillery partly closed up the breach the Russians caused in our line southward of Smorgon. We compelled the Russians to retreat, regaining almost the whole of our former positions.

In the course of stubborn engagements we gained the heights westward of Tarnopol and captured Buzacz, Thumacz, Ottynia and Delatyn.

Owing to our pressure northward of the Dniester the Russian Carpathian Front has commenced to weaken southward of the Tarnopol Pass and the Russians are retreating in the direction of Czernowitz.

Out attack drove off the Russians at Babalunowa Heights.

The Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Post states that General Korniloff promptly acted on the resolutions passed by the Soldiers' Committee that execution was the only cure for military traitors, with the result that a whole division of the 11th Army on the Galician Front was blown to pieces by its own artillery. This army was lavishly equipped with aeroplanes, aviators and British armored cars. Its artillery was posted in ideal positions, yet the infantry shot their own guns in order to get the horses as they retreated, with the result that the artillery was captured. There was no hope of saving the artillery of the 7th and 8th Armies and it is doubtful whether the 8th Army will escape.

A bright spot of the disgraceful debacle is the gallantry of the British armored cars commanded by Commander Locker-Lampson, which remained to fight the advancing Germans absolutely without support.

U-Boats Fail to Sink
Single French Ship

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, July 25.—Last week 1,063 merchantmen arrived and 937 left French ports. None was sunk and six were unsuccessfully attacked.

LOAN FIGURES CORRECTED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 25.—Mr. A. Bazar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, corrected the statement he made in the House of Commons on Tuesday with regard to the loan to the Allies and the Dominions, which should have read that the total advances to the Allies were £1,025 millions in addition to £146 millions to the Dominions, the total advances being £1,171 millions.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

STATIONS										STATIONS									
	Local	Fast	Slow	Goods	Local	Ex-press	Local	Local	Local		Local	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Goods	Ex-press	Local	
Shanghai North.....	dep.	7.40	8.55	10.05		14.05				Zah Kou.....	dep.			6.45	8.10		8.55	14.15	16.04
Jensfield.....	arr.	8.01	9.16	10.28		14.25				Hungchow.....	dep.			7.15	8.40		9.35	14.40	16.34
Succow.....	dep.	8.10	9.25	10.35		14.34				Chang An.....	dep.			8.15	9.66		11.08	15.28	17.67
Lungshu Junction.....	dep.	8.28	9.42	11.00		14.52				Yeh Zah.....	dep.			8.52	10.40		12.50	15.57	18.51
										Kunshing.....	dep.			7.25	9.40	11.58	14.07	16.38	19.48
Shanghai South.....	arr.	8.30	9.45	10.55	13.35	14.50	16.10	18.45	18.00	Kashai.....	dep.			8.00	10.05	12.00	14.47	17.01	
Lungshu Junction.....	dep.	8.35	9.50	11.10	13.53	14.52	16.29	17.03	18.10	Sungshing.....	dep.			9.18	10.57	13.08	16.18	17.49	
Sungshing.....	dep.	9.18	10.55	12.10		15.28	17.47			Lungshu Junction.....	dep.	8.35	9.58	10.37	11.48	14.05	14.55	17.23	18.33
Kashai.....	dep.	10.03	11.58	13.38		16.16	18.57			Shanghai South.....	arr.	8.53	10.13	10.55	12.05	14.23	15.17	17.40	18.50
Kunshing.....	dep.	7.20	10.35	12.36	14.16		16.45	19.30											
Yeh Zah.....	dep.	8.08	11.14	13.20	15.15		17.21			Lungshu Junction.....	dep.				11.44	14.07		17.22	18.32
Chang An.....	dep.	9.00	11.49	14.04	16.10		17.55			Succow.....	dep.				11.58	14.17		17.32	18.42
Sungshing.....	dep.	10.38	12.58	15.26	17.47		18.54			Jensfield.....	dep.				12.01	14.26		17.41	18.51
Zah Kou.....	arr.	11.06	13.09	15.45	18.15		19.10			Shanghai North.....	arr.				12.20	14.45		18.00	19.10

Business and Official Notices

Commercial Pacific Cable Co. NOTICE

Commencing today, United States Censorship extends serial numbering of cablegrams to 999 inclusive, but the serial must begin with number one on the first day of every month.

J. D. GAINES, Superintendent.
Shanghai, July 28, 1917.

14589

DIED

At the Isolation Hospital, Francisco Xavier Savard-Remedios, aged 52.

Funeral Bubbling Well Cemetery, Saturday, 27th July, 5 p.m.
Hongkong papers please copy.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2453

POLITICAL MEETINGS

Of late there have been certain unbridled utterances by political malcontents and others affecting the Chinese Government; with attacks upon public personages and immoderate defamatory accusations in which terms of violent abuse have been employed of such nature as tend to perturb the public mind and to prove subversive of peace and good order.

In the Foreign Settlement the Council is the executive custodian of order. In pursuance, therefore, of the powers vested in the Council the following regulations with regard to meetings of a political nature are issued for observance by all persons within the Foreign Settlement. These regulations will be enforced forthwith:—

1. No meeting of a political nature shall be held in the Foreign Settlement without special permission from the Council.

2. Any person or persons wishing to convene such meeting shall apply for the necessary permission at least forty-eight hours in advance to the Captain Superintendent of Police stating the object of the meeting and giving in a general way all particulars with regard to those attending the meeting and the programme to be observed at the meeting.

By order,

E. S. Benbow Rowe,

Assistant Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, July 27, 1917.

14587

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of July, 1917, the International Import and Export Company, Incorporated, made a voluntary general assignment to the undersigned trustee for the benefit of creditors.

All persons having claims against said company are hereby requested to send the same to the undersigned and all persons indebted to said Company are notified to pay the same only to the order of the undersigned. Until further notice the business of said company will be conducted by the undersigned as such trustee at 82 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

ALFRED C. DAVIS.

NOTICE

As it has been found advisable that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company establish their own agency at Shanghai, the undersigned will hand over the agency for the above from the 1st of August, 1917, to Mr. B. C. Haile, who has been appointed agent.

ANDERSEN, MEYER & Co., LTD.

The undersigned begs to notify that he has been appointed agent for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company from the 1st of August.

The agency will be continued on its present premises:

1-B Nanking Road
(Palace Hotel Building)

B. C. HAILE,

Special Representative.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

14584

NOTICE

Ex-German Club Garden

474 Avenue Joffre

Saturday, 28th July

from 5 to 8 p.m.

MUSIC

Prof. Manicus, Director

ENTRANCE FREE

Drinks First-Class.

The cinema will be opened shortly.

14574

NOTICE

We beg to give notice that we have opened an office at No. 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, under the name of S. Larsen & Co. (隆盛洋行)

S. LARSEN & Co.,

Consulting and Contracting Engineers.

Copenhagen and Shanghai.

Shanghai, 25th July, 1917.

14568

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Feh Mel-chong
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors

Materials of every description

for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always

in stock

Our entire stock is from well-

known manufacturers, and our

prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

We have also Black Dye in stock,

Trade Mark Zang Kun (象頭標)

at moderate prices.

For further information, please

apply to—

66-69 North Soochow Road,

Shanghai

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971

Tel. Pst. office No. 4885

JUST ARRIVED

MEUX'S STOUT

In excellent condition

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Wine Merchants

Tel. Central 2021

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this Branch, will be closed from the 30th July to the 11th August, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,

A. STEPHEN

Manager.

Shanghai, 13th July, 1917.

14467

JUST ARRIVED

"The Winning Post"

Summer Annual

1917

CHOW TZU KONG

A 241 Szechuen Road

14567

High-class Provisions

Constant arrivals of the best American and English Provisions, Wines and Spirits.

Only the best!

If any article sold by us is found to be dearer than the same article sold elsewhere, kindly inform us and we will make the necessary reduction.

Motor Delivery Service.

C. EDDIE & COMPANY,

1132-3 Broadway, Shanghai.

Telephone North 639.

14519

Stop thinking of the fortune you are going to make; of the wheel you're going to break; and think of The Marco Polo Scarf—of the joy it will give her on your behalf.

In Pink, Light Blue, Light Green, Cream & White.

Price Prepaid \$4.25

Postage & Duty Free

WIDLER & COMPANY,

Chungking, West China.

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Lee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

ST. LOUIS CASH REGISTERS!

CLOSING OUT STOCK

Moderate Prices

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

5th floor, 6 Kiukiang Road.

TYPEWRITERS

(Fully Guaranteed)



Underwoods
Remingtons
Royals
Olivers
L. C. Smiths

\$90
to \$150

Selected Machines for schools \$70 to \$90

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Tel. 4778

4 Canton Rd., Shanghai.

Tel. 4778

ANTIMONY REGULUS.

(99% pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Apply, HUPEH GOVERNMENT MINING BUREAU, WUCHANG.

Tel. address "HUPEHMINE"

18721

The Shanghai Stonebreaking Works

SUPPLYING OF 1/2", 1 1/4" and 1" Chipse and Sand from Hangchow Quarry Stone broken by Marsden Stonebreaker.

DEALING IN Ningpo Gravel and Sand, Granite, Clay, and other Aggregates for road and pavement making and Concrete Construction.

WORKS:

Siccawel, French

Concession, SHANGHAI.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE TUNGCHI TRANSPORTATION CO.

638-A: Tiendong Road, SHANGHAI.

14552

Dr. Carr, L.D.S., D.D.S.

Dental Surgeon,

Room No. 104. Telephone No. 200

Astor House Hotel, Shanghai.

By appointment

WANTED

Men to become expert

accountants

The request and need for all 11 men from every bank

and every business firm is to have a man who can

do the work of a bookkeeper and a cashier in one person

and who can also do the work of a clerk and a

runner. We are now offering a course of instruction

for men to become expert accountants. The course

is of the highest quality and is given by a man who

has been a successful accountant for many years. The

course is given in the evening and is of the highest

quality. The fee for the course is \$10.00 and the

man who completes the course will be able to

do the work of a bookkeeper and a cashier in one

person and will be able to do the work of a clerk

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Tel. 3482

14570

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Phone 1946

Very little rooms to let with all comforts for the summer. Kitchen and food personally supervised by the proprietress.

14561

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let at 61 Carter Road, in exceptionally cool house, superior furnished, large and smaller bed-sitting-rooms, facing south; large verandahs and bathrooms attached; garden, tennis, telephone, tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

14561

TO LET, a large furnished front bedroom with verandah and bathroom attached. With or without board. Apply to 57, Range Road.

14570 J.29.

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG LADY, with some experience, seeks position as typist. Apply to Box 351, THE CHINA PRESS.

14568

YOUNG MAN (Ally), thoroughly competent, desires position as manager or chief accountant of cab department on or about the August. Apply to Box 352, THE CHINA PRESS.

14568

IF you want a good Japanese servant, apply to Iwaya, No. C-1562 Kashing Road, Shanghai.

14577 A.2.

HIGHLY-EDUCATED Chinese, with knowledge of typing and correspondence, desires engagement. Trustworthy, willing worker, with small salary to start. Apply to Box 363, THE CHINA PRESS.

T.F.

OFFICE MAN of experience, holding responsible position, wants extra work after office hours and lots of it; no work too complex to handle; no position too small to consider or accept, to either one of which I promise true devotion, and to him who favors me with his confidence. I shall be unremitting in my labors to compensate. Apply to Ally: THE CHINA PRESS.

14134

Exchange and Mart

WANTED, automatic pistol, heavy calibre, in good condition; Mauser preferred. Apply to Box 356, THE CHINA PRESS.

14569 J.29.

FOR SALE: Graflex camera, in excellent condition, Goetz Dagor F6.8 Lens, with 6 double-sided plate-holders in leather case. Bargain \$80. May be seen on application. Apply to Box 364, THE CHINA PRESS.

14579 J.29.

FOR SALE: Thoroughbred English pointer pups, 2 1/2 months old, good pedigree. Price \$20. Apply to Box 362, THE CHINA PRESS.

14578 J.28.

FOR SALE: Studebaker cabriolet, in splendid condition, recently repainted dark blue. New "Willard" starting and lighting battery installed. Five tyres, all in good condition, one brand-new. Trial by appointment, and offers to Box 367, THE CHINA PRESS.

14581 J.29.

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TO LET, for two months, from 15th August, a 5-roomed house, fully furnished, linen and kitchen utensils, including rent, \$50 per month. Apply to Box 361, THE CHINA PRESS.

14576 J.28.

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14565 J.31.

TO LET, 41 Rue Massenet. For full particulars apply to Wha Tung Co., 39 Kiangse Road. Tel. Central 2496.

14588 A.3.

TO LET, five-roomed house, small garden, two bathrooms, stable. Tls. 85 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

14580

OFFICES TO LET

SMALL OFFICES, centrally located, to let. Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS.

14586 J.-29.

FIRST FLOOR OFFICE for rent in one of the best and newest buildings in Shanghai. About 900 square feet of space. Plenty of light from north and south exposures, electricity, steam heat, and flush closets; centrally located within block of Bund and jetty. Only responsible firm or party will be considered, and will deal with principals only. For inspection and other particulars, address Box 343, THE CHINA PRESS.

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RING UP 3809

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PER HOUR \$4.00 PER HOUR

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